

Exiles urge Red Cross to evacuate sick

MARJ AL ZOHOOR, Lebanon (R) — Palestinians expelled from their camp in South Lebanon, "We urge and welcome the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to take sick deportees to hospitals as there are many sick exiles who need hospitalisation," Abdul Aziz Al Rantisi, the leader of the 396 exiles, told reporters. Three Jordanian doctors visited the exiles Thursday as they started their seventh month in exile and examined about 50 of them at the camp on a rocky hillside. Dr. Mustapha Salem, president of the Jordanian Orthopaedic Association, said 15 men were suffering from disorders in their joints caused by what they said was torture in Israeli jails. He said the 15 needed urgent surgery and eight other exiles required laboratory and X-ray tests. Dr. Rantisi said doctors among the deportees, who were expelled in December last year and accused of being linked to violent Islamic groups, would draw up a list of ailing exiles for the ICRC. He said there had been no reply to their appeals for help from humanitarian agencies for Ali Abu Ajweh, a schizophrenic. Dr. Salem said Thursday most of the exiles were in good health but many suffered from strains, sprains, torn cartilages, backaches and other problems caused by harsh living conditions.

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Nathan meets Arafat, offers help in talks

TUNIS (AP) — Israeli peace activist Abie Nathan, twice jailed in Israel for meeting Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, said Friday the climate was favourable to move Arab-Israeli peace talks forward and he had offered his help. Mr. Nathan, who met with Mr. Arafat again Thursday, declined to give details about his mission in Tunis but said he is trying to bridge the gap in the deadlocked negotiations. He said his talks with Mr. Arafat focused on the 20-month-old talks and were "very useful," he said. "I am here trying to narrow the gap, and believe the climate is favourable."

Bomb kills 1, wounds 4 in Cairo

CAIRO (AFP) — A time bomb exploded Friday in a Cairo neighbourhood, killing one person and wounding four others, Egypt's official MENA news agency reported. MENA said the explosion occurred in the poor and densely populated neighbourhood of Shubra and that ambulances had rushed to the scene to take the wounded to hospitals. Witnesses earlier reported an explosion and fire at a bus station along a main avenue in Shubra. There was no immediate indication who was behind the explosion, but Muslim militant groups have carried out many bombings as part of a campaign to topple the secular government of President Hosni Mubarak.

Gonzalez seeks Basque help

MADRID (AFP) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez asked the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) to join a coalition government Friday, PNV leader Xavier Arzalluz said here following a meeting with Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Arzalluz said his party, which won five seats in parliament in the June 6 general election, would study the proposal, but he was "not very keen on the idea." The announcement came only a day after Jordi Pujol, president of the Catalan nationalist Convergence and Union (CIU) party, revealed that Mr. Gonzalez had invited his party to help form the new government during talks Wednesday. The Catalan nationalists won 17 seats in the elections, exactly the number which the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) needs for an absolute majority, having returned 159 deputies.

Iraq urges world to free \$10m

BAGHDAD (AFP) — Iraq Friday urged Muslim and other countries to release \$10 million in frozen Iraqi assets so Baghdad can print millions of copies of the Koran. "We urge the world community, especially Islamic countries, to intervene to release \$10 million so we can print the Koran," Education Minister Hikmat Al Bazzaz told the official press. This amount is "needed to import paper and material for printing 5.5 million copies of the Koran," said Mr. Bazzaz. The foreign ministry has sent messages to the secretaries general of the Organisation for the Islamic Conference, Hamid Al Ghabid, and the Arab League, Esmat Abdul Meguid, asking them to press for the release of the funds.

Anti-AIDS drive in occupied lands

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Palestinians are launching an anti-AIDS campaign in the Israeli-occupied territories where 16 of them have the disease and nine others carry the virus that causes it, a Palestinian doctor said Friday. Mustapha Barghout, who heads the first such study in the occupied territories, said sixteen men, seven women and two children living in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem either had the disease or the virus. During a conference this week at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank participants agreed to launch an AIDS information campaign. In addition, Palestinian hospitals which are under the control of the Israeli military administration may now give AIDS tests. The Israeli health ministry has recorded 227 Israelis sick with AIDS since 1985, including 154 who have died, and 1,010 who have the human immune-deficiency virus.



U.S. President Bill Clinton escorts His Majesty King Hussein through the White House Friday (AFP photo)

King, Clinton meet at White House

U.S. president 'very, very impressed' with Jordan's economic reforms, democratisation and role in Mideast peace process

Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — His Majesty King Hussein Friday met with U.S. President Bill Clinton in their first meeting after the Democrat assumed office at the White House in January.

King Hussein said although progress was made in the 19-month-old Middle East peace process, a key topic for his discussions with Mr. Clinton, but "we're still a long way from getting there."

President Clinton, who has promised to play a personal role in the Arab-Israeli peace talks co-sponsored by the U.S. and Russia, paid tribute to Jordan's economic reforms and democratisation process as well as its contribution to the peace process.

"I'm very, very impressed by the progress which has been made in Jordan... economic reforms and democracy," he said. "I am also very grateful for (Jordan's) support for the peace process..."

The U.S. "will do what it can" to advance the peace process, the president promised during a brief question and session with the King and himself prior to their meeting.

The King's talks, details of which were not immediately available, were expected to have focused on Jordanian-American relations, the peace process and the latest developments in the Middle East, Jordan Television reported.

The meeting, which included a working lunch, was held at the Oval Office and attended by U.S. Secretary of State

Warren Christopher and Mr. Clinton's National Security Advisor Anthony Blake as well as Jordan's Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali and His Royal Highness Prince Talal Ben Mohammad, the King's military secretary.

The King, who will meet with American congressmen and influential leaders during his week-long stay in the U.S., told reporters that "some possible ground" had been covered in the peace talks.

"We're still a long way from getting there, but there is no alternative," he said during the Oval Office encounter with the press. "I believe we must do everything. We cannot let the moment pass."

He expressed hope that the Palestinians would be "able to speak for themselves and contribute their share in shaping the peace that is comprehensive, and that is so very, very important to all of us."

The King said in replying to a question that he did not know whether Israel would accept a Palestinian state, but that "people on either side of the divide feel that this is a moment, and are determined to continue to move ahead until (there is) a comprehensive, just peace that future generations can enjoy."

It is the first formal visit to the U.S. by the King after the Gulf crisis, which strained bilateral relations, and comes in response to an official invitation from President Clinton.

After Washington, the King will travel to Rochester, Minnesota, where he will undergo routine medical check-ups.

U.S. role 'enhanced'

The United States' "quality of engagement is enhanced" in the 10th round of bilateral Middle East peace talks, a State Department official said Friday.

Describing U.S. involvement as "extremely active," the source told the AFP: "We have been working very closely with all the parties... no one has complained to us directly."

The official emphasised that Washington "can only work with what the parties give us... we can build bridges over rivers. We cannot build bridges over oceans."

The talks, which recessed Thursday, were scheduled to resume Tuesday (see story below). U.S. consultations would continue Monday, the State Department official said.

Arabs say Israel blocking progress in peace talks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Arab negotiators have accused Israel of blocking progress in the Middle East peace talks, which they said made virtually no headway in the first week of the current round of negotiations.

"The gap seems to be bigger every day," the deputy chief of the Palestinian delegation, Saeb Erakat, said Thursday.

Israel's approach, he said, was one of "dictation, rather than negotiation."

Dr. Erakat said Israel's stand on Jerusalem was leading the talks down a dead-end road, making discussion about an Arab role in the city pointless.

However, Israeli negotiators said it was the Arabs' fault if the talks had made no progress.

A source close to the Israeli delegation charged the Palestinians with stalling the talks by making unrealistic demands, particularly on the fate of Jerusalem.

Three working groups met Thursday in the bilateral talks with Palestinians — one devoted to drawing up a list of common principles, another to water and land rights and the third to human rights in the occupied territories.

Syria's chief negotiator Moufak Alal said there had been "no

progress at all" since the start Tuesday of the tenth round of Israeli-Arab negotiations.

The talks, which are expected to last three weeks, are to resume Tuesday, breaking for the weekend and a Muslim holiday on Monday.

The Syrian-Israeli negotiations have been snagged over the Golan Heights.

There has been "no progress because Israel does not commit itself to full withdrawal. We were informed that they do not have authority" to discuss withdrawal from the occupied territories, Mr. Alal said.

Mr. Alal of Syria said the United States could save the current round by intervening "but not on behalf of one party."

The Syrian negotiator said Washington had not yet provided details about the so-called "security arrangements" it might be willing to offer to guarantee an agreement on the Golan.

"This would not necessarily mean deployment of American troops," he said, but a guarantee that might remove any Israeli doubts about returning the Golan to Syria.

Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali met Thursday with the Jordanian delegation to the peace

negotiations and was briefed by its members on developments on the Jordanian-Israeli track of the negotiations.

Dr. Majali was also briefed by heads of the temporary non-official working groups on the issues discussed between Jordanian and Israeli negotiators.

Dr. Majali, who is accompanying His Majesty King Hussein on his visit to Washington, told reporters following the meeting that the negotiators continued what they started in the ninth round of talks, saying the working groups were trying to draft an agenda for the topics they will discuss.

"We cannot say that there was progress in the negotiations since things are as they were in the past round," Dr. Majali said, adding that the work of the sub-groups will take a long time, maybe years, to produce results.

The Arab parties, he said, did not decide yet to keep the negotiations going incessantly and will discuss the issue when all the Arab-Israeli negotiating tracks produce results.

Chief Jordanian negotiator Fayez Al Tarawneh denied that issues listed on the agenda of the Jordanian-Israeli track are almost done with.

Timing, aims of release of report on Jordan-Iraq ties seen 'fishy'

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan Friday questioned the timing and aims of American press reports published Thursday which attempted to open "an old file" on Jordanian-Iraqi relations during the Gulf war.

The U.S. State Department, on the other hand, responded to those reports by saying that they gave no new information that would "lead us to reopen an investigation that during the Gulf war Jordan shared U.S. allied and Israeli intelligence with Iraq."

The press reports, which appeared in at least three American newspapers and carried by a major U.S. news agency, claimed that newly-released classified information from a congressional report "confirmed" that Jordan was simultaneously receiving American military aid and helping Iraq with United States military and intelligence assistance.

Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Jawad Anani, described the press reports as "a repetition of old claims which are groundless." He said the Kingdom was getting used to "people who are influenced by pro-Israeli lobby to issue statements like this at certain times."

Dr. Anani also said that the timing of the press reports a month after the information was declassified indicates that it "was timed" to coincide with His

Majesty King Hussein's scheduled meeting with President Bill Clinton Friday.

Other Jordanian sources familiar with the workings of the press in the U.S. described the timing of the press reports as "fishy."

The sources also added that while the press reports implied that the information was implicating Jordan in clandestine dealings, "Congress is aware of Jordan's true activities and is not upset with us."

This sentiment was further reiterated by Michael McCurry, the State Department spokesman, who told reporters Thursday that the former administration of President George Bush had "made a very exhaustive analysis of that information... and the result of all that is that there was no evidence to verify these reports."

The report, prepared by General Accounting Office (GAO) — an investigative arm of Congress — was declassified a month ago at the request of Democrat Congressman David Obey, chairman of the Foreign Operations Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee who had been following the issue since September of last year when it first became apparent that Congress was being misled about aid to the Kingdom.

What it revealed, according to a copy of the declassified report made available to the Jordan

Times, was that "Congress had been given misinformation by the previous administration concerning the delivery of military equipment to the government of Jordan."

It added that while during debate on the Gulf war in March of 1991, legislative amendments were offered to cut off military aid to Jordan because of its "statements in support of Iraq."

But "on the basis of administrative assurances that the president on his own initiative had cut off all military aid to Jordan, members of the House and the Senate supported administrative efforts to modify legislative language to permit presidential discretion in providing aid to Jordan," the GAO report added.

The report adds that the Bush administration misled Congress about Jordan's help to Iraq by saying that shipments of U.S. military equipment to Jordan had been stopped when actually they continued during the war.

According to the report, U.S. intelligence agencies "confirmed" that Jordan and Iraq cooperated in several ways during the war. The report says Jordan provided Iraq with allied and Israeli intelligence, sold Iraq military spare parts and provided access to U.S. technology. In addition, the report says, the two countries conducted joint military

(Continued on page 5)

See editorial on page 4

Jordan welcomes Bosnian refugees

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Nearly 200 physically or psychologically scarred Bosnian Muslim refugees arrived here early Friday and were settled in a furnished school building in the Joffeh neighbourhood overlooking downtown Amman.

The group of 182 men, women and children from 31 families was flown to Amman from the Croatian capital, Zagreb, aboard a chartered Royal Jordanian aircraft. A similar flight on Sunday will bring in the rest of the 420 refugees that Jordan will host pending an end to the strife among the splinter republics of former Yugoslavia.

Twenty-one of the arrivals were immediately hospitalised for treatment; four of them suffer from severe neurotic problems, said officials of the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organisation, chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who personally received the group at the airport at 3 a.m. (see separate story).

The move to fly the refugees to Jordan for temporary shelter was initiated by His Majesty King Hussein, who, in a March 20 letter to leaders of Arab and Muslim countries, called for immediate action to end the conflict in former Yugoslavia.

"Since Islam is the religion of forgiveness, coexistence and fraternity, the unjustified drive in attacking Islamic groups and landmarks for political or ethnic reasons or because of historical differences made one believe that what is happening could be part of a multi-dimensional plan."

"That (plan) was engineered by dominating powers and their allies to stand up to (Continued on page 10)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, early Friday greets Bosnian refugees upon their arrival in Amman (Petra photo)

Regent reiterates call for world action to end ex-Yugoslav conflict

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday reiterated Jordan's call on the international community to adopt forceful action to end the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere in former Yugoslavia.

"The international community is not doing much to address the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina or elsewhere in former Yugoslavia," the Regent said, addressing to press at Amman airport while receiving a group of Bosnian refugees.

"International double standards are continuing," he said. "We are afraid that when the (U.N.) Security Council wakes up it will be too late... (since

the conflict would have spread to other areas of Yugoslavia." In the meantime, "it is our moral duty to host these families which have suffered the worsening situation and the tragedies in their country."

The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation has received offers of material help and services from many Jordanian citizens to assist the refugees, the Regent said.

The arrival of the Bosnians does not mean their "migration" to Jordan, the Crown Prince said. "Their stay in Jordan will be temporary and we are hosting them in line with an agreement made with the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina."

The Regent recalled that since 1980 Jordan had been calling for an "international humanitarian order," which will include means to protect and address the plight of civilians caught in armed conflict.

"The international order cannot and will not materialise unless we link human rights and humanitarian perspectives," he said and referred to the continuing plight of the Palestinian people suffering under Israeli occupation.

"Forced migration will not and cannot resolve the problem," said the Crown Prince.

The Regent said Jordan, a "country small in size and resources," was proud of what it had done and was doing what it could to help the Bosnians.

Miyazawa dissolves parliament after shock no-confidence vote

TOKYO (Agencies) — The Japanese government dissolved parliament Friday in the wake of its shock defeat in a confidence vote over political corruption.

Live television showed an emissary from the palace entering the chamber bearing the formal notice of dissolution signed by Emperor Akihito.

A general election must now be held within 40 days.

Mr. Miyazawa, who stepped down as finance minister amid a stocks-for-favours scandal in 1988, was slapped Friday with a no-confidence vote in parliament for his "lack of leadership."

Mr. Miyazawa failed to deliver on his promise to pass four political reform bills, designed to diminish the influence of money in politics, during the current session of parliament ending on Sunday.

The bills were introduced in March after former (LDP) kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, who helped bring Mr. Miyazawa to power in October 1991, was charged with receiving illegal largess from a mob-linked trucking empire and concealing donations from contractors.

In December, Mr. Kanemaru was charged with evading huge sums of taxes.

A political analyst said the greater its economic power, the more Japan is hit by other countries as a "target of reproach" due to the corruptible nature of the LDP, which has been in power since 1955.

"We decided today to dissolve the house of representatives in order to seek the judgement of the people," Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono quoted Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

as saying during a brief cabinet meeting after the vote.

Mr. Kono, who was speaking at a hastily called news conference at Mr. Miyazawa's official residence, did not say when the general election would be held. But reports said the date would be discussed by Mr. Miyazawa and senior officials of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) at a meeting early Saturday morning.

"Talks between ruling and opposition parties on how to pursue political reform have failed to find common ground," Mr. Miyazawa said, referring to the opposition's motive for introducing the censure motion Thursday.

"As the no-confidence vote has passed, I have taken it upon myself to revitalise and rebuild public trust to cope with changing circumstances at home and abroad," the prime minister said.



Kiichi Miyazawa

The parliament erupted in jubilant cheers from the opposition and dissident camps an hour earlier as Speaker Yoshio Sakuruchi announced the results of the vote: 255 supporting the motion and 220 against.

At least 57 members of the LDP were reported to have either crossed the floor or abstained from the vote. Most were from the rebel LDP faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata who commands 35 seats in the lower house.

Ghali, Aziz meet in Geneva Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Secretary-General Boutros Ghali will raise possible oil sales by Iraq and other controversial issues when he meets Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz next week, U.N. sources said.

They said Dr. Ghali would speak about Iraq selling limited quantities of oil, which the Security Council has authorised to Baghdad to pay for humanitarian supplies and other U.N. expenses.

But they said it was unlikely Dr. Ghali would get a positive response at the meeting, now scheduled for Tuesday in Geneva.

Mr. Aziz, in turn, is expected to ask for the easing or lifting of trade sanctions, imposed by the U.N. Security Council shortly after Baghdad's troops invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

This depends on a clear bill of health from U.N. weapons inspectors that Iraq has destroyed all its arms and consented to future U.N. monitoring of its weapons potential, which appears unlikely in the near future.

The final decision for easing sanctions would depend on the Security Council, which adopted resolutions in August and September of 1991 permitting one-time oil sales for up to \$1.6 billion for humanitarian supplies.

Iraq so far has refused the conditions, saying the monitoring of selling the oil and how the proceeds could be spent were too restrictive.

Other issues likely to be raised include the latest clash with Iraq on weapons after Iraq rejected U.N. cameras at missile test sites near Baghdad.

Iraq is also not responding to a U.N. demand for the destruction of chemical production machinery, saying it can be used to manufacture pesticides.

A technical team from Iraq may come to New York on July 12 to discuss some of the outstanding issues and see how Security Council resolutions can be implemented, including documentation of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and plans for long-term U.N. monitoring of its arms potential.

If the team does come, a high-level meeting between U.N. officials and Iraqi authorities could follow in Baghdad on how Iraq could move forward in complying with its obligations.

But U.N. sources said next month's meeting might not take place if ongoing conflicts with weapons inspectors in Iraq persist.

The Geneva meeting with Dr.

Ghali was requested by Mr. Aziz before the U.N. chief left New York on an extensive trip to Europe and North Africa.

Dr. Ghali has been in Vienna this week for a U.N. human rights conference. He went to Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, on Thursday and flies to Geneva over the weekend.

A team of United Nations arms experts decided to extend their stay in Iraq for a third week Friday to wait for Iraq's permission to install cameras at two missile test sites close to Baghdad.

Senior U.N. inspector Nikitas Smidovitch said he would further extend his trip, which was originally expected to last a week, in the hope of getting a "positive response" from Baghdad to allow him to proceed with camera installation.

"I have heard nothing positive from the Iraqis," Mr. Smidovitch told Reuters Friday. "My instructions are to wait."

Mr. Smidovitch and four other missile specialists arrived in Baghdad on June 4 to monitor Iraqi ballistic missile potential.

They brought with them two highly sensitive, remote-control cameras which they intended to install at missile test sites at Yawm Al Azim and Al Rafah, 65 kilometres south and southwest of the capital.

The remote cameras would let U.N. staff keep permanent watch on missile tests from offices in Baghdad.

Iraq objected to their installation and Mr. Smidovitch and his team say they will wait until they are put in place.

"The matter is now with the Security Council," he said.

Mr. Smidovitch said he was spending his additional time inspecting declared and undeclared weapons sites in Iraq.

Iraqi officials declined to comment on the current confrontation and the Baghdad press has been silent so far.

The United Nations says the cameras are needed to check that Baghdad is not producing missiles with a range of more than 150 kilometres (90 miles), in keeping with the ceasefire terms of the Gulf war.

The Iraqis want talks with the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM) in charge of its disarmament before allowing the cameras to be installed.

Baghdad has asked the U.N. to delay the camera installation, saying it wants an overall discussion of weapons control scheduled on July 12.



RISE IN PRICES: A Palestinian boy holds a donkey during bidding at the weekly Shajalya animal market in the occupied Gaza Strip. The price of donkeys has skyrocketed in the Gaza Strip since Israel sealed off the occupied territories at the end of March (AFP photo)

Arab-Americans, Muslims protest newspaper report on 'terror' group

By Rosalind Mandine Murphy

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), the American Muslim Council (AMC), and other interfaith and Arab American groups, are protesting an article published in a local Washington paper they say is defamatory to all Muslims.

The article "Hamas Among Us?" which appeared in the May 28 issue of the local weekly City Paper, looks into allegations that the Islamic fundamentalist group Hamas sponsors terrorism and maintains a terrorist network in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington which is supported by the local Muslim community.

Representatives from the ADC, AMC, Council of Imams of Washington, D.C., the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, North American Council of Muslim Women, and the Interfaith Council of Metropolitan Washington condemned the article during a June 16 press conference at the National Press Club.

The organisations are calling for a meeting with the paper's editor for an apology, and a retraction of the article, among other steps. At present, City Paper Editor Jack Shafer has refused to meet with the ADC. The paper has published a letter from the ADC protesting the article.

"This City Paper article carried no new news but simply reshaped many of the earlier Israeli allegations in a tabloid fashion," Albert Mokhiber, president of ADC, said.

Rev. Clark Lobenstein, director of the Interfaith Council of Metropolitan Washington, said the article is full of "innuendoes" and "mistakes" and has created "an atmosphere that is harsh on Muslims and Arab Americans."

Mr. Mokhiber said the local Muslim and Arab-American communities take particular exception to the City Paper's cover page accompanying the article. The cover page displays a photograph of Interstate Highway 95 which has been doctored to show an exit sign reading "95 South — Islamic Terrorism Centre."

"Most people who simply see the cover photo and headline are left with the impression that indeed Hamas, and by the City Paper's definition, terrorism, are among us," Mr. Mokhiber said. Rev. Lobenstein said the photograph connects Islam to a terrorism, which is a "serious disservice to Islam."

The Muslim and Arab American communities also take exception to how a local mosque is portrayed in the article. "Worshippers at the Dar Al-Hijrah mosque in Falls Church, Virginia, are portrayed in the article as supporters of Hamas," Mr. Mokhiber said. A caption to a photograph of worshippers at the mosque states "the faithful at Dar Al-Hijrah pray for peace, but also pray for Hamas."

Sharifa Al Khateeb, director of the North American Council for Muslim Women, pointed out that the article does state that "the faithful at Dar Al-Hijrah oppose terrorism, explicitly condemn it, and offer no support for Hamas other than the most decent and noble prayers for mercy and charity."

However, she added, because this sentence does not appear until half-way through the third page of the article, damage has been done to the Muslim community. Because many readers often do not get past the first page, the article leaves "a clear impression that Hamas is a terrorist organisation and that Dar Al-Hijrah mosque is somehow connected to it," she said.

The article also makes unsubstantiated links between Hamas and a local Arabic radio station and the killing of CIA employees outside its headquarters in Langley, Virginia, among other charges, Mr. Mokhiber said.

Imam G.N. Kashif, chairman of the Council of Imams, said the article is a "misrepresentation of a people, their religion, and a way of life." He said the article has already provoked hate calls and threats against Muslims in northern Virginia and Washington, D.C.

Mr. Mokhiber said the Muslim and Arab American communities are calling for more than an apology to the article. The City Paper should publish "an expose on the real Muslim community," in the area, he said.

Catholic, Orthodox prelates in unity talks

BALAMAND, Lebanon (AP)

Roman Catholic and Orthodox prelates from around the world opened a six-day conclave in the ancient monastery of Balamand Friday to probe ways of bridging Christianity's earliest schism.

The talks are co-sponsored by Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, and Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of Constantinople, the head of the Orthodox hierarchy.

The 37 prelates present, most of them in black flowing robes, make up the joint international commission for theological dialogue between the Catholic and Orthodox churches.

They went into closed-door deliberations to continue their efforts started 15 years ago to resolve the doctrinal differences that split Christianity into its two main branches in the fifth century.

None of the Christian Protestant churches founded after the 16th century are participating in the dialogue at Balamand, a spacious 800-year-old stone compound perched on a pine wooded bluff in north Lebanon overlooking the Mediterranean.

The conclave secretariat said the results of the dialogue would be announced at a news conference Wednesday.

Cardinal Edward Cassidy, chief of the papal council for Christian Unity Affairs, heads the Catholic delegation. He is assisted by bishops from Italy, Australia, the United States, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Romania, Austria and Lebanon.

The Orthodox side is led by Metropolitan Stylianos, the archbishop of Australia, aided by bishops from Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Russia, Romania, Cyprus, Poland, Albania and Finland.

The current meeting of the joint commission is the first held in Lebanon, a country recuperating from 15 years of civil war.

The choice of Lebanon for a venue appeared largely aimed at bolstering the morale of Lebanon's Christians whose traditional hold on power was weakened by the 1975-90 sectarian conflict.

Thousands of Lebanese Christians, both Catholic and Orthodox, left the country during the war. Large numbers continue to leave, feeling insecure among the Muslim majority despite the end of hostilities two years ago.

Cardinal Cassidy and Archbishop Stylianos said in a joint news conference before the opening of the dialogue that its main topic will be the consideration of a draft charter prepared by a sub-committee. They declined to reveal details.

"If we take into consideration the problems accumulating between the two churches over 1,000 years, we believe we have achieved significant progress towards theological rapprochement in the rounds of dialogue held between 1980 and 1988," Archbishop Stylianos said.

"Therefore we are hopeful that this progress will press ahead despite the problems that have erupted in Europe," he added in English.

Cardinal Cassidy regretted the absence of the Orthodox churches of Jerusalem, Greece and Serbia. He said these churches boycotted the conference, without saying why.

Croatian Catholics of former Yugoslavia are fighting against the country's Orthodox Serbs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. refutes Arafat on human rights

WASHINGTON (USIA) — State Department spokesman Michael McCurry Thursday released the following statement regarding Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's statement at the U.N. human rights conference in Vienna. The United States objects strongly to charges of a double standard in its policy with respect to human rights. We are proud to be at the forefront of the struggle for human rights and will continue to exert efforts to promote human rights objectives. These were clearly enunciated by Secretary of State Warren Christopher in his address to the World Conference on Human Rights on June 14. With peace negotiations underway in Washington, now is the time for all parties to work toward a comprehensive peace settlement and avoid unhelpful and polemical arguments in international fora. A peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is the best means for addressing the human rights problems in the region.

N. Korean envoy denies report

AMMAN (Petra) — North Korean Ambassador in Amman Gun Sok Ung Thursday dismissed reports that his government plans to invite an Israeli delegation to visit Pyongyang for talks on Israeli assistance to Korea in return for suspension of North Korea's arms sales to the Arab World. The Korean official told Petra such news was baseless and accused the media of exploiting the current crisis between his country and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to defame his country. He praised the Jordanian-North Korean relations saying that the North Korean president had extended an official invitation to His Majesty King Hussein to visit North Korea.

Pan Am jet bombing sentence cut

ATHENS (AFP) — A Palestinian convicted of bombing a Pan Am airliner over Hawaii had his sentence cut to 15 years by a Greek appeal court Friday, judicial sources said. Mohammad Rashid Hamdan was sentenced in January last year to 18 years imprisonment by a special court for the 1982 attack in which one person died. The lighter sentence was "more clement but does not change in any way the grounds for the conviction," the source said. "Rashid-Hamdan was found guilty, as in the lower court, of the murder and causing severe damage to the Pan Am jet with the bomb he placed on board." However, Rashid-Hamdan and his Palestine Liberation Organisation to which he belongs, still protest his innocence, and have vowed to stake the case to Greece's top appeals court. U.S. officials, who want to extradite him, say that at the time of the attack Rashid-Hamdan belonged to the May 15th organisation led by Hussein Al Omar. Under Greek law Rashid-Hamdan, detained in 1988 on false passport charges, will have to serve his sentence in Greece before being expelled.

Moroccan king honours Jewish businessman

RABAT (R) — King Hassan has awarded a decoration to Moroccan Jewish businessman Robert Assaraf in recognition of 33 years service to the kingdom, officials said Friday. The king's principal political adviser, Ahmad Reda Guedira, presented the Wissam Al Arsh award to Assaraf on Thursday on his retirement as general manager of the Omnium Nord Africain (ONA), the largest private enterprise in Morocco. The presentation attended by Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani and several cabinet ministers was made in recognition of Mr. Assaraf's "valuable services rendered to the kingdom in functions he has occupied in several departments and in the royal cabinet," the citation said. The royal family is a minority shareholder in ONA which has interests in mining, manufacturing, fisheries, transportation, television, agro-industry and agriculture.

Syrian tries to commit suicide in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — A Syrian tried to commit suicide Wednesday after airport authorities refused to let him into the country because he was blacklisted. An airport security official said Seifeddin Al Assafy, 32, swallowed 40 tranquillising pills when told he was to be flown to Syria. Airport doctors gave him first aid but suggested he be sent to hospital. Mr. Assafy tried to escape on his way to hospital. He was caught and returned to the airport where officials decided to send him back to Istanbul where he had flown in from. The security official, who declined to be further identified, said he did not know whether Mr. Assafy was blacklisted because of political or criminal reasons. He said the Syrian lived in Algeria.

Cleric renews call for Mubarak's overthrow

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey (AFP) — An Egyptian Islamic leader living in the United States since 1990 reiterated Thursday his call for the overthrow of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. At a press conference at his home near Jersey City, New Jersey, Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman said: "The removal of the Mubarak regime is a matter that is a must in the Islamic World." He did not recommend violence. Sheikh Abdul Rahman, 55 and blind, called on Washington to end its support for the Egyptian government, saying, "America is going to be held accountable before the whole world." He accused Egyptian authorities of torturing prisoners and Mr. Mubarak of lining his pockets.

Israeli officials feud over Pinochet visit

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli newspaper said Friday the state-owned arms industry and the foreign ministry were wrangling over whether to allow a visit by ex-Chilean military strongman Augusto Pinochet. "The foreign ministry fears an international scandal that would cause profound damage to Israel's image if Pinochet were allowed to visit," the ruling Labour Party's Davar daily said. It said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres would decide in a few days on a defence industry plea to allow a visit by Mr. Pinochet, who retained his role as Chile's army chief when he left the presidency in 1990. The foreign minister rejected Mr. Pinochet's request to visit Israel a few weeks ago, the paper said. Spokesmen for Mr. Rabin, Mr. Peres and the defence industry would not confirm or deny the report. Israel is believed to have supplied Chile with arms and secret training programmes after Mr. Pinochet seized power from socialist Salvador Allende in a bloody military coup in 1973.

Uranium 'bullets' endanger civilians in Gulf war zone

By Charles J. Hanley
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The United Nations has quietly begun an inquiry into possible health threats to Iraqi and Kuwaiti civilians from uranium-loaded U.S. ammunition littering the old Gulf war zone, the Associated Press has learned.

The new interest by the U.N. Environment Programme comes as Congress is investigating whether American soldiers in the 1991 conflict were harmed by the toxic, slightly radioactive dust from tank and aircraft cannon rounds made of depleted uranium.

The heavy metal, as dart-shaped cannon projectiles, penetrates enemy tank armour better than any other material.

The Pentagon says testing of soldiers for exposure to uranium has been negative, and that ill effects are unlikely for civilians living near the battlefronts of the great U.S.-Iraqi tank war.

But some critics contend the depleted uranium remnants in

Iraq and Kuwait pose an undeniable danger.

"We're basically dumping our nuclear waste around battlefields of the world. Is this something we want to do?" asked Eric Hoskins, a Canadian physician who does humanitarian work in Iraq.

Britain's Atomic Energy Authority first sounded an alarm about depleted uranium immediately after the war. It estimated at least 40 tonnes of the material was left behind and called it a "significant problem."

Dr. Hoskins said Iraqi doctors tell him more and more children are developing unexplained diseases in southern Iraq, and he speculates the ailments may be linked to uranium contamination. But "it's going to be difficult to prove," he said.

For the moment, the World Health Organisation backs up the Pentagon.

Documents obtained by the AP show that, when queried by environment programme officials, the U.N. health body said it doubted the depleted uranium was a hazard. The WHO noted, however, that "we do not have

specific information" about the Gulf situation.

Yuri Ryabukhin, a toxicologist at WHO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, said in an interview that only an on-site investigation could provide definitive answers.

The uncertainties stem in part from the munitions' relative newness — the Gulf war represented their first American use in combat. U.S. Army experts, under congressional orders, are currently wrapping up a five-month study reassessing the handling of that ammunition, and are expected to propose improved controls.

Depleted uranium is what's left behind when highly fissionable U235 is extracted from natural uranium for nuclear fuel or weapons.

The Pentagon uses this byproduct for projectiles that are twice as dense as lead and are deadly effective as armour penetrators.

The army says its troops fired off more than 4,200 depleted uranium rounds in Gulf war combat. Anti-tank warplanes were believed to have fired thousands

more. Hundreds of destroyed Iraqi tanks still dot the battlefield.

When it smashes into an enemy tank, the depleted uranium burns and ignites the fuel or ammunition inside. The resulting uranium dust, all experts agree, can later cause health problems — heavy-metal poisoning, if not inhaled or swallowed — when inhaled or swallowed in dangerous amounts.

"Dangerous" levels remain largely undefined, although some critics suggest that even one inhaled particle could cause illness, either through heavy metal poisoning or radiation.

Several dozen U.S. soldiers were exposed to such dust after U.S. armoured vehicles were mistakenly hit by "friendly" rounds. The army says none is believed to have ingested dangerous amounts, and tests so far have not found high uranium levels in their bodies.

As for skin exposure, the low-level radiation from chunks of depleted uranium is equivalent to background radiation in nature. But since the ultimate health

effects of low-level radiation remain unclear, the U.S. military says it "prudently" assumes some risk and ensures against long, constant exposure.

Last January, however, a U.S. General Accounting Office report found the army inadequately educated its soldiers to uranium dust hazards.

After Dr. Hoskins, in January, publicly urged the U.N. Environment Programme to investigate, the Kenya-based agency took up the cause, writing to other U.N. organisations and the Iraqi and Kuwaiti governments for information, and saying it was "concerned about the danger these shells may present to human health."

It still awaits a request from Iraq or Kuwait for a U.N. fact-finding mission, a Kuwait embassy spokesman in Washington, Raed Al Rifai, would say only that of the U.S. debate over depleted uranium "has heightened the interest of my government." Efforts by the AP to obtain official Iraqi comment were unsuccessful.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDER

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Les Aventures de l'Espace
18:30	Envoyé Spécial
19:00	News in French
19:15	Fenêtre sur
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Super Bloops
21:00	Not Another Science Show
21:30	Varieties
22:00	News in English
22:30	Feature Film: "Jagged Edge"
PRAYER TIMES	
03:50	Fajr
05:25	(Sunrise) Duha
12:37	Dhuhr
15:47	'Asr
19:48	Maghrib
21:23	Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifeth, Tel. 510440	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 622566	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 625226	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 623824, 624032	
Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair and windy with westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Amman	Min/Max temp. 14 / 25
Aqaba	21 / 33
Desert	14 / 29
Jordan Valley	20 / 32

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Youssef Nasar	751144
Dr. Jamil Tarif	630801
Dr. Nidal Al Malsani	751672
Dr. Mohammad Sheqar	623693
First pharmacy	661912
Fordons pharmacy	778336
Al Asma pharmacy	637055
Natroukh pharmacy	623672
Al Salem pharmacy	636730
Shmeisani pharmacy	644945
Shmeisani pharmacy	637660
Najib pharmacy	847632
IRBID:	
Dr. Ali Shugairi	(—)
Al Ouda Pharmacy	(—)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Randa Shabin	(—)
EMERGENCIES	
Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Rescue	199
Rescue Police	621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Jabal Amman Maternity	642442
Malha, J. Amman	843402
Public Security Department	896390
Hotel Complaints	605800
Procc Complaints	661176
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	630321
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	121
Directory assistance	010230
Orchestra Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	623101
Repairs	661101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	771111
Jordan Television	774111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100

HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813513/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn	644281/6
Akshid Maternity, J. Amn	642442/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642442
Malha, J. Amman	843402
Palestine, Shmeisani	661171/4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musheir Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali	661273/7
Al-Ahli, Abdali	661464/6
Italian, Al-Muhajra	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafich	775111/26
Army, Marka	891611/15
Queen Alla Hospital	622409/0
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)902560
Ibn Sina Hospital	(09)986132
Al Hikma Modern Hospital	(09) 909070
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (09)33399-1, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
04:00	Jakarta, Singapore (RJ)
07:30	Jeddah (RJ)
08:00	New Delhi (RJ)
08:15	Dubai (RJ)
08:30	Karachi, Dhaka (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
07:45	Larnaca (CY)
09:15	Be

Women's integration in development process still lags behind target — Princess Basma

MUTAH (Petra) — Despite all official and non-official efforts to integrate women in the comprehensive development process, the target has not been fully achieved, according to Her Royal Highness Princess Basma.

Chairing a one-day symposium Thursday entitled "Towards a National Strategy for Women in Jordan," at Mutah University, the Princess said there are still some demands to be met if the woman is to take her full role in the development of her community.

Princess Basma reviewed the objectives of a national strategy for women, saying that it aims to enhance the role of women in all fields given the democratic atmosphere Jordan is enjoying.

She noted that the National Committee on Women's Affairs, which organised the symposium in the southern part of Jordan, has prepared various working

papers covering the legislative, economic, political, social, cultural and educational dimensions, which should be the main elements of the proposed strategy.

The symposium seeks to highlight the situation of women in the urban, rural and badia (desert) area, and identify their needs.

Also addressing the symposium was former Deputy Prime Minister and Transport Minister Ali Subeimat, who said that the woman is not only a mother, a wife and a sister, but also the full partner of the man in building the society.

Dr. Subeimat called for unleashing the potential and capacities of women and for removing some of the restrictions precluding their full participation in community life.

Minister of Social Development Mohammad Al Suqour presented a working paper on the social, economic and educational dimensions of women's life.

Ministry of Education Secretary General Munther Al Masri presented a working paper on the political and legislative dimensions, in which he made reference to some of the legislation in force, saying that they are capable of enhancing women's role in national development.

He highlighted certain aspects that make a strategy for women a pressing need.

The symposium was the third of a series organised by the National Committee for Women's Affairs. The committee is headed by Princess Basma and is comprised of ministers of Planning, Labour, Social Development, the president of the Civil Service Commission, the secretary general of the Ministry of Education, Taher Hikmat, Amal

Farhan from the University of Jordan, the president of the Federation of Jordanian Women, a representative of Noor Al Hussein Foundation, a representative of the working women, and a representative of the non-governmental sector.

The symposium formulated a final statement which called for providing job opportunities for women, increasing the number of literacy centres, providing scholarships to girls to pursue their university education, helping excellent girl students to pursue their higher education and setting up public and village libraries and clubs for women and girls to enhance their cultural role.

The symposium was attended by several deputies from the southern region, teaching staff of Mutah University, heads of local councils and government officials.

Expert says parties fall short of reflecting political spectrum

By Sausan Ghosheh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanian political parties, lacking an attractive political programme and mass following, fall short of reflecting the wide political spectrum of the country and its representatives in Parliament, said Hani Hourani, president of Al Urdun Al Jadid (New Jordan) Research Centre.

At lecture Thursday evening at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation, Mr. Hourani said a total of 22 parties are expected to be licensed in time to participate in the next parliamentary elections. Although the number is considered large for Jordan's small population, it is significantly less than the actual number of parties present in this country, which are estimated to exceed 60, Mr. Hourani added.

Although most parties label themselves as centrist, he stated that in studying the 19 licensed parties an outline may be drawn for five political streams.

The first and strongest, Mr. Hourani said, is the Islamist stream, which includes two current licensed parties — the Islamic Action Front and Arab Democratic Islamic Movement.

Second, he said, is the "conservative/traditional stream with a tribal and rural background." This stream, according to Mr. Hourani, includes five parties — Al Ahd Party, the Jordanian National Alliance, the Awakening Party, Al Watan (Homeland) Party and the Popular Unity Party — the first four of which have a Jordanian base and the fifth, a Palestinian one.

Third, the liberal centrist stream, Mr. Hourani said, represents the upper and upper middle classes and includes three parties — Al Mustakbal Party, the Party for Justice and Progress and the Democratic Arab Unity Party.

Fourth, he said, is the pan-Arab stream, which so far includes only two parties, the Jordanian Socialist Arab Baath Party, which is seen as being close to the Baath in Iraq, and the Progressive Arab Baath Party, which is seen to be close to its counterpart in Syria.

Fifth, according to Mr. Hourani, is the leftist stream which can be divided into two groups, those with Communist roots — the Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordanian Democratic Socialist

Party and the Freedom Party — and those with Palestinian roots — the Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party, the Jordanian Democratic People's Party, and the Jordanian Democratic Progressive Party.

Other methods for classifying Jordanian political parties are old versus new, ideology versus political programmes and Jordanian versus Palestinian, he said. These classifications tend to coincide.

For instance, Mr. Hourani said, the new centrist parties are usually programme parties, while the older Islamist, leftist and pan-Arab parties seem to be based around an ideology.

Classifying the parties may serve as a mechanism for differentiating one party from the next, he said, explaining that they "seem" to have similar features, programmes and literature regarding their loyalty to the Arab and Islamic worlds and their commitment to the Palestinian cause and to the strengthening of democracy.

Communist party protests 'insulting' sermons

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian Communist Party (JCP), Thursday, sent a letter to the Minister of Awqaf, Abdul Salam Al Abdadi, protesting the content of sermons delivered by preachers at some mosques.

The sermons, according to Yacoub Zayadin, secretary general of the JCP, were mainly comprised of "insults and incitements on different political parties and Christians."

These attacks, the letter

warned will affect the national unity of the country, are unconstitutional and go against the principles of the National Charter of Jordan, which calls for equality among people of different creeds and guarantees freedom of thought.

"How dare they call for collecting the Jizya from Christians... and insult our women and daughters and raise doubts about their ethics and morals," JCP officials exclaimed, stressing that these statements indicate that the preachers are trying to differenti-

ate between the role of Muslims and Christians in the society.

As for Communists, they have been labelled as "atheists, unbelievers and hooligans," Dr. Zayadin added.

"We are sure that these statements were made. There is no chance of denying them. Some of us heard them while sitting in our homes, through the loudspeakers, and others went to the mosques and listened to some of the preachers," he added.

The JCP, in its above-mentioned letter, confirmed its

respect for religious beliefs and stressed the important role the mosques and churches could play to raise public awareness. But, it emphasised that the mosques should not be used as an instrument in the hand of one political party to gain more popularity at the expense of the defamation of others.

The letter also stated that the preachers' sermons contradict the essence of Islam which calls for forgiveness and flexibility.

"Such sermons distort the image of Islam," Dr. Zayadin said.

15 occupational therapy graduates to provide a 'much needed' service

By Maha Adhisi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The graduation of the second group of occupational therapists took place at the Farah Centre of the Hussein Medical Centre last Wednesday, adding 15 graduates to a field that is much needed in Jordan, according to Samira Baban of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

"No rehabilitation centre is complete without an occupational therapist," Dr. Baban said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

The need, according to Dr. Baban, was always there, but not much was done about it until Hafiza Lata, the wife of a former British counselor to Jordan, convinced people of the need for such a service.

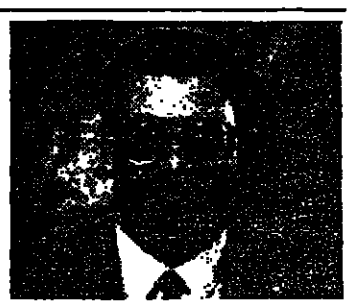
"Today we have this centre at the Hussein Medical Centre where a three-year programme is offered," she said.

According to Her Highness Princess Majda Ra'd, one of the founders of the Occupational Therapy Programme, there is a plan to upgrade the programme so that the college is transferred to the University of Jordan as an accredited bachelor of science (B.Sc.) degree programme.

"We are planning to upgrade this programme, that is often mistaken for physiotherapy, but which is not at all like physiotherapy," Princess Majda said.

"Unlike physiotherapy, which deals with rehabilitation of the lower limbs mainly, occupational therapy deals with the upper limbs. Specifically, occupational therapy is the treatment of patients who have been born disabled or have suffered a stroke, affecting mostly the upper limbs. Occupational therapy helps such patients deal with everyday living activities that we take for granted, such as how to dress yourself and how to hold a spoon. Occupational therapists must have the creativity to be able to deal with these problems in different patients," she said.

United Nations estimate mentions that 10 per cent of every society suffers from some kind of handicap which makes the possible number of patients in Jordan 300,000, possibly requiring a great deal of equipment. But Dr. Baban says otherwise.



Habbab Habash
Tourism officer elected to fellow at U.K. society

AMMAN (J.T.) — Habbab Habash, research and planning officer at the Ministry of Tourism, has been elected Fellow of the Tourism Society in the United Kingdom.

The society is a professional institution and its membership embraces technocrats and academicians in the field of tourism.

Mr. Habash has been a member of the society since 1983.

Democratic freedoms, no licence to violate law, expose persons — minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Democratic freedoms are not a licence nor permission to violate the law or Constitution, neither are they a licence or permission to expose government, national or pan-Arab institutions or person, maintained, acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Maan Abu Nowar Thursday.

Speaking at a meeting with the president and members of the Jordanian Press Association (JPA), Dr. Abu Nowar said democratic freedoms are the strongest and fairest bases for the state of institutions and law, which ensure freedoms to all, without violating the freedoms of others.

He stressed that such freedoms should not be utilised to spread rumours or promote semi-facts. He said he would not interfere in any kind of democratic freedoms, adding that his duties make it incumbent on him to protect freedom against any violations taking place in the name of freedom of democracy.

Dr. Abu Nowar voiced his confidence in the JPA and in each Jordanian journalist.

"There is no need for me to call on any journalist or on the JPA to defend the interests of the country and the Arab homeland, because I believe every Jordanian journalist is a leading defender of the right, honour and dignity of our homeland."

He added that every journalist is a full partner in the Jordanian press family and shares a direct responsibility for observing the law.

"Your law gives you full power to defend the higher interest of the country and the freedom of press at the same time. It also empowers you to defend the cleanliness, purity and sacredness of word, just as it entitles you to defend the security of the country and the safety of every citizen."

JPA President Salman Al Qudah briefed Dr. Abu Nowar on the concerns of the press society in Jordan and its future aspirations.

He stressed the importance of granting journalists a special career allowance and a hardship allowance, in an effort to improve their conditions and enable them to perform their duties smoothly.

Mr. Qudah referred to encroachments on the journalism profession in Jordan by some people who work as correspondents for foreign media and newspapers, without being accredited by the press and publications department, and stressed the need for putting an end to such encroachments.

Mr. Qudah also said the JPA has embarked on the necessary steps to construct a headquarters and a club for journalists on a plot of land adjacent to the Hussein Sport City, donated by His Majesty King Hussein.

Nasraween released after 23 years in Syrian jails

AMMAN (J.T.) — After 23 years of detention in Syrian jails, Mjalli Nasraween returned to his home town of Mafrqa Thursday.

Mr. Nasraween, who was a member of the national leadership of the Baath Socialist Party in 1970, before being imprisoned, was received at Al Ramtha border post by large numbers of citizens.

Mr. Nasraween said he was happy to return home and called on the Syrian authorities to release all political detainees and prisoners of conscience.

"I am happy to come back to my comrades, friends and family after being away from them for almost a quarter of a century... and I will not forget my comrades whom I left behind and I call on Syria to respond to calls by humanitarian and international bodies to free all my comrades of conscience prisoners and all political detainees."

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Arab art exhibit opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma today (Saturday) will open a month-long art exhibition by 40 artists from the Arab World.

The exhibition, entitled "The Contemporary Arab Art Exhibition," is organised by Hisham Hijawi Scientific Foundation, in cooperation with Amman Bank for Investment and the Jordan-Kuwait Bank. On display will be art plates drawn by leading artists from Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and Sudan.

U.S. to sell wheat to Jordan

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Department of Agriculture has agreed to sell Jordan 200,000 tonnes of wheat under the special agreement. Jordan will be entitled to buy the wheat, estimated at a total cost of \$30 million, from American exporters between June 23 and Sept. 30. Shipping of purchased amounts will take place between Nov. 23-30, according to the agreement. No further details were revealed.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- Exhibition of paintings by artists Nawal Abdallah Kattan and Dodi Tabbaa at the French Cultural Centre.
- Exhibition of Japanese paintings and photos at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- Paintings by Salem Al Dabbagh, Hisham Ali and Karim Nassan at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Gallery (10 a.m.-5 p.m.)
- Art exhibition by 26 Jordanian artists at Eshebeela Art Gallery, 6th Circle, Amra Shopping Centre.

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Jordan Times advertising department.

Foreign Intentions with saboteurs

JORDAN HAS every right to question the aims and objectives of American press reports, published Thursday, which attempted to fuel anti-Jordanian sentiments for our position during the Gulf war, especially as the eve of His Majesty King Hussein's first meeting with President Bill Clinton and his administration. While journalists are, as they should be, always reluctant to question the integrity of fellow journalists, it is nevertheless incumbent on us to look deep into what those reports have appeared now, exactly at a time when both Jordan and the U.S. need to heal the wounds of the Gulf war and reestablish their friendship on a solid basis, and into the motives of those who might have been behind the reports.

The congressional report that the writers quoted in their piece Thursday was actually released last week and not on Wednesday as some of them contended. It is the report that accompanies the Foreign Aid Appropriations bill which was "marked up" by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations last week during the "mark-up" of the foreign aid appropriations bill. Therefore, we can only guess why they chose to carry their stories now, unless they intended the timing to coincide with His Majesty's visit to Washington. The report was released last week, with copies available to the public from the subcommittee office. The subcommittee report quotes from a September 1992 report by the General Accounting Office (GAO). So at least one writer's statement that the report was released on Wednesday is rather misleading because it gives the impression that the GAO report itself — as opposed to the subcommittee's report — was released recently, which it wasn't.

In fact, the GAO report was released in September 1992 at the request of Subcommittee Chairman David Bonior (D-Calif.). They had requested the GAO — congress's investigative arm — to investigate the Bush administration's actions with regard to military aid to Jordan during the Gulf crisis. He asked for the report because he felt that the Bush administration had systematically misinformed his subcommittee on the issue. On a number of occasions, he stated clearly that his anger or upset was not directed at Jordan but that his investigation was intended to clarify what he believes was misleading action by the Republican administration to his subcommittee, and therefore to House members in general. When it was released in September, the GAO report barely had any repercussions for Jordan in general, nor on the Hill. (The Los Angeles Times carried a story much later, in November 1992. When it was released in September, the GAO report had a classified annex that was declassified more than a month ago, upon Oby's insistence. When the classified section of that report was made public, none of the U.S. press picked up on it.

Based on the kind of information, and notwithstanding the possibility that the writers of the reports were unable to obtain a copy of the GAO report before Wednesday, we can only conclude that there is somebody out there in Washington, probably many more, who would like to sabotage any and all attempts at healing the rift between Jordan and the U.S. once and for all. We hope we are wrong on this, because everybody should benefit from good relations among all parties. But we cannot be sure that regardless of our and most others' good intentions there will always be people who prefer to fish in murky waters all the time.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily urged Kuwait to rescind the death sentences passed on 10 Jordanian citizens serving in the emirate. It is hoped that the sensible men in Kuwait would realise that the court verdict was unjust and that it was taken in a bid to undermine efforts aimed at reconciling Arab states in the wake of the Gulf war, said the daily. Regardless of its continued call for pan-Arab solidarity and reconciliation, Jordan is also keen on safeguarding the lives and the interests of its citizens and protecting them from injustice, said the daily. Jordan does not accept the claim that the Jordanian citizens, including students, were in collusion with Iraq helping it to invade Kuwait in 1990, said the paper. It is quite reasonable for the Jordanian government to take any step it finds fit in order to secure the release of the detained Jordanians, including those sentenced to death, the paper continued. Those behind the death-sentences should realise that the only way they can only deepen the wounds and widen the gap among the Arab states, warned the daily. It said that unless the Kuwaitis rescind their verdict and release the Jordanian citizens, further rifts among the Arabs will be wide open and reconciliation would be shelved for good.

Sultan Al Hattab, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily, urged various unions, professional associations and human rights groups in Jordan and abroad to exert pressure on Kuwait to secure the release of the Jordanian detainees in Kuwait. The writer said that the international community in Jordan, in addition to the Arab human rights organisations and various world organisations, should join in a common voice and move together in the direction of forcing the oppressed people now in Kuwaiti jails.



New activist role for U.N. peacekeepers

By Anthony Goodman
Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — At least 20 Somali demonstrators are killed by United Nations troops in Mogadishu.

Additional casualties are caused when American-piloted U.N. gunships strike arms dumps belonging to one of Somalia's chief warlords.

A few days earlier, British U.N. troops kill two Croats attacking a convoy trying to bulldoze supplies through to besieged Muslims in Bosnia.

Welcome to the new world order, where the United Nations, intended as a peacemaker, is increasingly playing a shooting role.

Instead of firing back only when fired upon — and then with great reluctance — U.N. forces now often have a mandate to take the initiative.

In diplomatic parlance, the difference is between peacekeeping — which assumes there is already a peace to keep — and peace-making, where peace has to be enforced.

Underlying the change is the fact that, since the end of the cold war, the United Nations has become increasingly involved in trying to establish or maintain peace within, rather than between, countries.

In the "bad old days," U.N. involvement in a country's internal affairs was usually out of bounds since rival factions often acted as

surrogates for the power blocs led by the United States and the then-Soviet Union.

In those days, U.N. peacekeeping was relatively simple. When two countries went to war, the Security Council would meet, order a ceasefire and send in troops to serve as a buffer between the opposing armies.

U.N. peacekeepers patrolled the Sinai desert between the Egyptians and Israelis, kept watch along the India-Pakistan ceasefire line or between Iran and Iraq.

When problems arose, the United Nations could turn to one or other of the governments involved and demand a halt to ceasefire violations.

More recently, in Somalia and Yugoslavia as well as in Namibia, El Salvador, Angola and Cambodia, the United Nations was given the task of bringing peace to nations which either had no functioning government or were torn by internal strife.

Only hours after gunmen ambushed and killed 23 Pakistani U.N. soldiers in Mogadishu on June 5, the Security Council said the force known officially as the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) was authorised to "take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks."

This included their "arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment," the resolution affirmed.

In the former Yugoslavia, the U.N. Protection Force (UNPRO-

FOR) has also been acting under an increasingly tough series of mandates.

The latest, adopted on June 4 and designed to protect six large Muslim-inhabited "safe areas," authorises U.N. troops "to take the necessary measures, including the use of force" — and air power — in reply to bombardments or incursions against those areas.

Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, in Vienna, expressed regret at the killing of demonstrators in Somalia by Pakistani U.N. troops on Sunday but praised efforts to disarm gangs that have plagued efforts to bring aid and stability to that famine-stricken nation.

A U.N. spokesman in New York said Somali faction leaders had "recklessly resorted to inciting crowds to threaten the security of the UNOSOM troops and used women and children as human shields."

Despite extreme provocation, U.N. troops "have reacted in a restrained manner, as a result of which civilian casualties have been kept to a minimum," the U.N. spokesman added.

The commander of the Pakistani contingent has opened an inquiry into Sunday's incident.

U.N. peacekeepers, like the rest of the world, are quickly learning that the end of the East-West divide has not ushered in a new millennium but led to a revival of ethnic hatreds, religious intolerance and plain old-fashioned war-jordism.

East, West and more West

In a unipolar world, best thing is to stand apart

By G.H. Jansen

IN the Third Afro-Asian World there have been and there are two sorts of leaders, who may be designated as "western men" and "men of the West", and despite the similarity of nomenclature they stand for quite different, even antagonistic attitudes and policies.

The "western men" are those who in their culture and life-style are "westernised" and in some cases very deeply so and not just as a western veneer. The archetypal example was Jawaharlal Nehru, who, after his schooling and university and law studies in England, had to settle down and study to become fluent in Hindi (though his spoken language was really Hindustani). Maulana Kalam Azad once expressed his surprise and disappointment when he heard Nehru, then his cell-mate in jail, talking in his sleep in English. Nehru was a lover of English poetry and carried around in his head large chunks of English verse and he was also a lover of western classical music and ballet. And no one who has had the dubious honour of partaking of Panditji's strictly English-style breakfast is ever likely to forget that gastro-

nomie obstacle race. Despite all this Nehru was the antithesis of a "man of the West" for these believe, most of them sincerely, that "West is best" in politics, in economics and in day-to-day life. Nehru was too proud, too much an independent, Indian patriot to feel even slightly inferior to the West; it was probably the other way round, especially towards the USA.

It is probably true to say that so far, India has not had any leaders of the second type on the national level; there were many individuals or groups or classes who have been and are pro-West because "the West" is "modern", but that attitude has not yet penetrated widely the Indian political ethos, though it is probably well on its way.

But there are several Asian countries which have had both types of leaders. In Egypt, there was Gamal Abdul Nasser, whom the West named its sworn enemy, and yet, when working in his study in his modest home, he used to have, as background music, the flute concerti of Mozart.

Because of his family connection with the Prophet Mohammad and the role he has chosen for himself in Arab history, King Hussein of Jordan, trained at Sandhurst, has always chosen the Arab side against the West (and Israel) at times of regional crisis as in 1967 and the 1990-91 Kuwait-Iraq conflict, in spite of his general pro-western political stance in the cold war context.

The Egyptian "man of the West" was, par excellence, Anwar Sadat, who, while he would not have known whether Mozart was a composer or a brand of German motor car, was the West's all-too-loyal ally and therefore a friend of Israel, that other local ally of the West.

authentic Kenyan nationalist opponent of Jomo Kenyatta's Odinga Odinga, still plays the same role as Moi.

Both types of leaders are to be found among the three presidents that the Republic of Cyprus has had since its independence in 1960. The first two, Archbishop Makarios, who led the freedom struggle, and Spiros Kyprianou, who participated in it, because of those roles were "western men" and not "men of the West" as was the third president, George Vassiliou, a millionaire businessman who had a touching faith in the goodwill of Britain and the U.S. to help solve the Cyprus problem created by the invasion of the island by Turkey, the West's ally: a faith that, so far, has not been justified by events.

These two types of leaders could be found presently, and in the recent past, throughout the Third World — in Malaysia and Sri Lanka, in East and West Africa and in Arab North Africa: it would seem to be a fixed politico-psychological pattern and it is for diplomats and scholars to identify and classify them according to their deep personal-ities.

Why some of these leaders are of one type and some of the other would seem to be a matter of individual personality and experience. It does not fit into the old cold war categorisation with the pro-West on the right and the anti-or non-West on the left, because Nasser and Makarios were no leftists. Nor is it a matter of cultural affinity determining political loyalties because, as we have seen, non-westernised leaders were pro-West and westernised individuals were independent of the West.

That world politics is now unipolar does not invalidate this categorisation because the One World Power still has its friends, its foes and those who want to stand apart, which more and more countries are trying to do as the One World Power becomes more demanding and domineering.

The writer is a Cyprus-based journalist specialising in Islamic and Middle Eastern affairs. He contributed the article to the Jordan Times.

The Week in Print

Press pessimistic about new round of talks; U.N. accused of selectivity in applying resolutions

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

The Jordanian daily newspapers focused attention in the past week on the 10th round of Arab-Israeli negotiations in Washington, the Kuwaiti court's death sentences passed on 10 Jordanians and the situation in Somalia as well as a host of domestic issues.

Al Dustour voiced pessimism about the outcome of the new round of talks, noting that as soon as the negotiations started Israel chose to manifest further intransigence and adamant stands.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has declared before parliament that Israel cannot give everything that the Arabs demand at the talks and will not fully withdraw from the Golan Heights, said the daily.

At the same time, the statement was echoed by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher who said that any solution to the deadlock in the talks should involve an Arab compromise and is up to the Arabs to achieve progress in the peace talks with Israel, said the daily. In light of these statements, one cannot hope much progress to be achieved in the present round, the paper added.

Mohammad Kharoub, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily, said that Mr. Rabin is quite afraid of the opposition Likud Party and therefore he is not able to end Israel's intransigence at the negotiating table.

Mr. Rabin fears for the reputation of the Labour Party and is striving to keep Labour in government at any cost, said the writer. He added that one is bound to

witness more adamant Israeli stands in the present round and little progress towards a settlement.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said that it is up to the U.S. administration to see to it that progress is achieved. Washington has given promises that progress is feasible and will be attained as it intends to play the role of active partner in the negotiations, said the daily.

But it said it must be emphasised here that since the talks hinge on the implementation of U.N. resolutions, peace can by no means be achieved unless these resolutions have been implemented in full.

Referring to the Arab parties' coordination talks before the 10th round, Tahrir Al Udwani, a columnist in Al Dustour, said that the ministers of the Arab states involved in the negotiations should live up to expectations and instruct their delegations not to cede any Arab rights.

The writer said that rejection of any separate deals between Israel and any Arab state should serve as one step towards strengthening the Arab stand and manifesting unity in confrontation with the common enemy.

Salem Khdeiry, a guest columnist in Al Ra'i, said that water will be the major bone of contention between Arabs and Israelis in the years to come. The writer said that as the Jewish immigration continues to Palestine, Israel will no doubt resort to expansion in order to settle the newcomers and would look for new water resources.

The writer said that as the present century nears the end, more and more problems will arise stemming from the need for more water for the ever-growing population of the Middle East.

Hamadeh Faraaneh, a columnist in Al Dustour, praised Syria for its rejection of bilateral deals with Israel, stressing the need for the Jewish state to implement U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 in full before peace can be achieved.

The writer said that Syria has proved that it can accept nothing less than a full Israeli withdrawal not only from the Golan Heights but also from all the other parts of occupied Arab land. It is hoped that the other Arab parties would follow Syria's example and remain steadfast in their position, said the writer.

Sultan Al Hattab, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily, said the Israeli decision to pull out from Gaza Strip should be accepted by the Palestinians and the Arab World as a first step towards further withdrawal. The writer said he backed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's approval of the Israeli announcement about the unilateral withdrawal because such a move would mean that Israel recognises the fact the Palestine is an occupied land, on the one hand, and that Gaza would serve as the nucleus for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, on the other.

Kuwait's decision to execute 10 Jordanian and Palestinian citizens who had been serving in the emirate during the Gulf war came under strong condemnation in the Jordanian press.

The Kuwaiti court's decision, said Salameh Ekour, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab, was an attempt to undermine all current efforts to end differences among the Arab regimes. Before, during and after the Gulf crisis, Jordan has never stopped its endeavours to achieve solidarity and reconciliation among the Arab regimes, said the writer.

He said that in his latest statement, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali made it clear that Jordan extends a friendly hand to all Arabs and is keen on removing lingering elements that continue to mar Arab relations.

The verdict passed on 10 Jordanian and Palestinian citizens in Kuwait is a stark crime, not only against the innocent citizens, but also against the whole Arab Nation which is trying to regain its unity in the aftermath of the Gulf war, said Sultan Al Hattab, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily.

The writer said that the world should not remain passive vis-a-vis such a crime. The writer said he had reason to believe that the Israelis and the Americans were behind the death sentences, just before the start of the 10th round of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, in order to cause more disarray in Arab ranks.

In the view of Mohammad Subeili, Kuwait would release the Jordanian and Palestinian detainees once the Iraqis released Kuwaiti nationals still held in Iraq. The columnist, who writes in Al Dustour, said that Jordan has played host to

and provide help for Iraqis. Kuwaitis and many other nationals and hosted hundreds of thousands of evacuees, returnees and expatriates and therefore, it deserves fair treatment on the part of its Arab sister states.

Abdul Rahim Omar criticised the United Nations for its selectivity in implementing Security Council resolutions. The columnist, who writes for Al Ra'i, said while the United Nations gave vent to its fury over the death of the 23 Pakistani U.N. troops by raiding Somali military and civilian positions, it has kept silent over Israel's defiance throughout the past 26 years.

The writer said the Israeli defiance was most recently manifested in its refusal to repatriate the 400 Palestinians it had deported to South Lebanon.

"Operation Restore Hope" has now been transformed into "restore concern and tension" in Somalia, charged Mahmoud Rimawi, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily. He said that when it was a mere humanitarian mission, the United Nations' move into war-torn Somalia was welcomed by many nations. But now, as it turns into a bloody aggression on the Somali people, the mission can by no means be aimed at restoring hope to the people of that country.

A columnist in Al Dustour called on the government to be neutral in the coming election as such a stand would only enhance the progress of the march of democracy.

Mona Shugair said that the present government has a main duty: to ensure smooth, fair and free elections in November, and it is its duty to remain neutral, especially as the country is facing a crucial decision concerning peace with Israel. Therefore, she said, any move on the part of the government concerning the Election Law circumventing Parliament or short of consultation with the deputies could cause a

setback to the democratic process in the country.

Her views were countered by Salameh Ekour, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab daily, who said that the majority of people and parties in Jordan favour amendments to the present Election Law which has become obsolete.

The writer said that the present law is full of loopholes and does not cater to the present political situation. The deputies who oppose amendments to the law could have proposed meaningful amendments to it during their mandate over the past four years, he said.

Tahrir Al Udwani, a columnist in Al Dustour, demanded changes from the government and various economic sectors to work out a formula by which the cost of living index would be linked to the salary scales of employees in the private and public sectors alike.

The writer cites a recent 25 per cent salary increase granted by the Arab Bank Limited to its employees as a move that would stir complaints among the other sectors of employees in the private and public sectors. He said that the Arab Bank decided on the move in view of the soaring cost of living in Jordan, which other firms and companies have obviously failed to realise.

Issa Shueibi, a columnist in Al Dustour, referred to the recent statistics showing that 106,000 Jordanians are unemployed at the moment. He said that at the same time, the country hosts 125,000 non-Jordanian workers whose jobs could easily be taken over by Jordanians.

The writer said that only through a national census and analysis of the available figures of workers and household members can the concerned authorities arrive at fairly correct figures. The correct information, he said, is essential to the planners and decision-

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

General Assembly Resolution 217
(December 10, 1948)

The General Assembly,

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of member states themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it is independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent

national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

ARTICLE 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realisation, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration can be fully realised.

ARTICLE 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30

Nothing in this declaration may be interpreted as implying for any state, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

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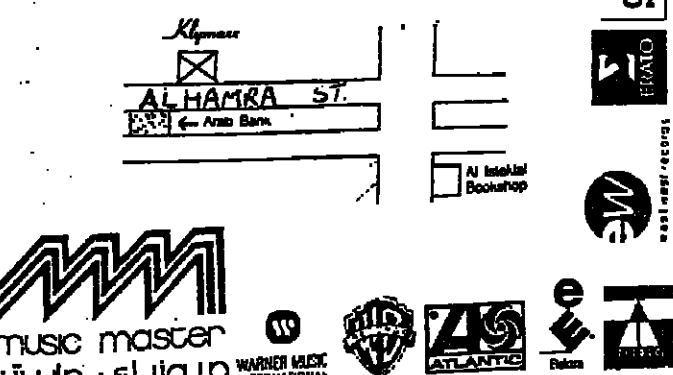
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Letter from Vienna

World Conference on Human Rights

By Waleed Sa'adi

THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE of the World Conference on Human Rights charged with the adoption of the final declaration became bogged down on two fundamental issues. The subject of the right to self-determination and the subject of tinkering economic aid with respect of the human rights. The controversy over the scope of the right to self-determination ensued from the thesis of the Asian group which wishes to cling to the traditional perception of the right to self-determination by applying it only in cases of foreign occupation or domination or colonial rule.

The dimensions of the right to self-determination and fear that such a formulation could be an invitation to their dismemberment and the loss of their territorial integrity should stabilize minorities within their boundaries opt to form their own respective independent states. To allay the fears of the countries concerned about their sovereignty and independence, the Pakistani delegation moved to introduce language that resulted in complicating the situation. The leader of the Pakistani delegations, in the drafting committee introduced the following wording for the purpose. "The exercise of this right within independent states should not have as its objective the calling into question of the territorial integrity of sovereign and independent states possessed of a government legitimately representing the whole people belonging to the territory without any distinction of any kind." This Pakistani formulation caused an outcry among states

such as Syria and Iraq which questioned the criteria on which a government can be described as legitimate or not. If a certain government cannot be arbitrarily depicted as illegitimate then its territorial integrity can no longer be assured; so reasoned the opponents of this thesis. After two lengthy days of deliberations, there emerged a middle course calling for the use of the language of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which states in its first article that "all peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

By implication the reading of this article suggests that not only people under occupation or foreign domination are entitled to the right of self-determination. This necessarily means that people in independent states must continue to exercise the right to self-determination. This formulation is expected to be adopted since more than 120 countries already have ratified

Timing 'fishy'

(Continued from page 1)
training exercises after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. According to the report, there was debate within the U.S. intelligence community about the seriousness of Jordan's sanctions-busting. The Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency viewed the violations as significant, but the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) did not. Congressman Obey was trying to prove that the former administration misinformed the House on aid to the Kingdom. What ensued was a controversy between the Bush administration and Democrats in the House over this point and Mr. Obey had taken pains to explain that his efforts were not intended to harm

Jordan. "I will continue to support administration policy (on) Jordan because it is important to the peace process, but as chairman of the foreign operations committee I feel an obligation to inform the Congress when it has been misled," he said in a statement to the House in October of last year when he first began investigating the issue. "It is basically an issue between the former administration and the Congress and is not directed at Jordan," a well-informed Jordanian source told the Jordan Times. Most Jordanian officials, including Dr. Anani, believed the report would bear little negative impact on the King's talks with President Clinton or with senators and congressmen.

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BE CAREFUL HOW YOU PULL... TO THE GAS STATION! I'M GOING IN THE REST ROOM!

YES, DEAR! NO, DEAR! YES, DEAR! NO, DEAR!

YES, LADY, YOUR HUSBAND GOT GAS AND THEN JUST DROVE OFF!

OH, NO! FOLLOW HIM!

HEY! YOU FORGOT YOUR WIFE!!

GOSH, THANK GOODNESS! I WAS BEGINNING TO THINK I HAD GONE DEAF!


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THE BETTER HALF

By Glasbergen

By Glasbergen

GLASBERGEN



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"Your horoscope says you're feeling the rumblings of romantic desire. And you thought it was gas!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUVOC

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WHAT THE LUMBERJACK WENT DOWNSTREAM ON.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

DAGLE

GRATTE

SOARUE

Print answer here: A " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEITY VITAL RAREFY EXTENT

Answer: His business success depends on driving customers away—A TAXI DRIVER

De Klerk warns PAC on armed struggle

PRETORIA (Agencies) — President F.W. De Klerk warned Friday that South Africa's democracy negotiators would insist that any political party that killed police and civilians stop if it wanted to be part of a negotiated settlement.

"A resolution is being deliberated which must once and for all call all political movements with private armies to order, to lay down their arms, to stop their armed struggles and become part of a negotiated settlement," Mr. De Klerk told police cadets at a graduation parade here.

Mr. De Klerk was clearly referring to the hardline Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

He slammed as "arrogant" an APLA announcement at regional talks in Namibia Thursday that said the guerrilla army had killed around 90 South African policemen this year and that all policemen, whatever their race, were legitimate targets.

Law and Order Minister Hendrik Kriel told AFP that the resolution requiring participants to lay down their arms was put to the democracy talks Friday morning.

Mr. Kriel said the government would have to seriously consider pressing for the PAC's expulsion from the talks if they refused to put down their arms.

"I don't believe they (the PAC) can sit around the table if they don't stop killing our policemen," the minister added.

Chief government negotiator and Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer meanwhile told Friday's session of the democracy talks near Johannesburg that the PAC's attitude was "something we can tolerate no longer."

"We have a participant here who is not prepared to suspend the armed struggle... (and who is) negotiating on one side and proceeding with the armed struggle on the other," Mr. Meyer said.

A South African police spokeswoman here said 95 officers had been killed on duty so far this year. The figure for last year was 226, she said.

Meanwhile, Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said Friday he believed in a federal system for a democratic South Africa and warned civil war might be the only option if this goal was denied.

The head of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) said more violence would result if President De Klerk's government and Nelson Mandela's ANC tried to railroad a unitary state through constitutional negotiations.

"I have never believed in violence. I never accepted violence as a way of solving problems. But what will be will be," he told foreign correspondents.

Asked if he was prepared to lead his people in revolt, he replied: "If it is the only option, to lead my people through these dark waters, then it will be the option I will follow."

Mr. Buthelezi also said he was not committed in any way to an election on April 27, as agreed by most participants in 26-party democracy talks.

He cited the post-election civil war in Angola and said: "A date for an election and the election itself is not a magic wand."

"We are definitely not committed and we are not bound by it," South Africa's six million Zulus are the biggest single ethnic group. Their loyalties are believed split between the African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha.

Loyalists have been fighting a low-intensity civil war for eight years, in which at least 15,000 people have been killed.

The IFP and five other black and right-wing white groups walked out of democracy talks Tuesday protesting their demand for a federal system in post-apartheid South Africa was being pushed aside by the ANC and the government, the two major players.

Mr. Buthelezi told the Foreign Correspondents Association over breakfast Friday that federalism offered the only peaceful solution for South Africa's diverse peoples.

He said Inkatha must be part of any consensus at the talks on the form of a future state.

"If they go without us, it is a recipe for civil war," he said. He said Inkatha was excluded from "any say" in the setting of the election date.

But he said his party would continue to take part in the talks and would participate in a Transitional Executive Council, a multi-party body planned to prepare the ground for elections.

Inkatha wants the negotiations to produce a new constitution which would be put to the people in a referendum and would be followed by a general election for a new government.

Fighting continues in central Bosnia as truce takes effect

SARAJEVO (AFP) — A U.N.-brokered ceasefire went into effect across Bosnia-Herzegovina at midday Friday, amid caution about its chances of success and reports of continued Muslim-Croat fighting in central Bosnia.

U.N. officials said they expected all fighting in the republic to die down but not stop completely when the truce came into effect at noon (1000 GMT).

A few minutes after the deadline passed, intermittent mortar rounds, tank fire and automatic gunfire could still be heard in the Bosnian capital.

U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman Barry Frewer told a press briefing that Croat and Muslim forces were still fighting in central Bosnia around Novi Travnik, 80 kilometres from Sarajevo.

On Thursday Major Frewer had predicted that there would be "minor pockets of fighting" and that the key was to see "how the ceasefire consolidates" over the next few weeks.

The truce agreement, reached

Tuesday at Sarajevo Airport by military leaders of Bosnia's three warring parties, is ambiguous. It states that as of noon Friday "all three parties shall issue written orders to their forces to cease fire."

The head of the mainly Muslim Bosnian army, Rasim Delic, said in Sarajevo Wednesday that he had issued orders for his troops to stop fighting.

Ahead of the ceasefire Sarajevo Radio reported Friday nationalist Serb shelling of the besieged Muslim enclave of Gorazde, despite the arrival there Thursday of the first U.N. military observer team since the region of 70,000 people was declared a U.N. safe area.

The radio said shelling of the town of Gorazde stopped Thursday, but that shelling and infantry assaults on the defence lines around the eastern Bosnian town continued with even greater intensity than Wednesday. It said the fiercest fighting was in Ilova, 10 kilometres southwest of the town.

Meanwhile in Rome, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said he wanted to guarantee Muslim interests in a proposed division of Bosnia into three ethnic-based republics.

He denied having agreed to a carve-up of Bosnia with Serbia. "No agreement has been reached between me and President Slobodan Milosevic," he said in the Friday edition of the Italian daily La Stampa.

To show Croat goodwill to Muslims, "despite the offensive of their forces against Croat civilians in central Bosnia, Croatia is prepared to guarantee them access to the sea... at Ploce, north of Dubrovnik."

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic has already rejected the Croat-Serb plan, despite criticism from European Community mediator Lord Owen who urged him to consider the proposal.

In central Bosnia, Sarajevo Radio said the Bosnian Croat army, the HVO Thursday shelled Muslim villages around Hadzici, 10 kilometres southwest of Sarajevo, and Visoko, 20 kilometres to the northwest.

It also said HVO was cooperating with Serbs in attacks on the mainly Muslim Bosnian army in Visoko and Vares, 30 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo.

Vares is under Croat control but surrounded by Bosnian Muslims. Some 15,000 Croat refugees there said Thursday they would head Friday to safer areas under Croat control. Most had fled from the central town of Kakanj amid a Muslim offensive in central Bosnia launched in early June.

Meanwhile in a stunning turnabout, international mediators have urged Bosnia's Muslim-led government to accept Serb-Croat proposals to divide Bosnia into three ethnic zones, conceding the failure of a plan for 10 autonomous provinces.

Mr. Izetbegovic at first said he couldn't accept the new proposals. Later Thursday, however, he hinted that negotiation was possible and agreed to meet again with Serb and Croat leaders.

Supporters of the Cambodian Royalist Party Friday stage a protest at the royal palace in Phnom Penh (AFP photo)

idh's royalist FUNCINPEC party was not immediately available for comment.

The two leaders were working under pressure from Prince Sihanouk who said Friday that failure to create an interim government would play into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

The Maoist Khmer Rouge, although a signatory to the 1991 accords ending Cambodia's civil war, turned its back on the elections and has no role in the national assembly.

French lawmakers agree on immigration clampdown

PARIS (AFP) — French lawmakers adopted late Thursday a series of measures aimed at clamping down on immigration, including new rules on marriages of convenience.

The parliamentarians, debating an immigration bill proposed by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, agreed a number of measures concerning residence permits and reuniting families.

On the matter of marriages of convenience, they agreed a clause allowing officials to refer cases in which there was "serious" suspicion to government authorities, who would rule on individual cases within 15 days.

They also agreed to bar foreigners from obtaining French nationality by marrying a French person while in an irregular situation, although an amendment seeking to ban such weddings was withdrawn as being anti-constitutional.

On the question of asylum seekers, the lawmakers agreed an amendment requiring such people seeking entry to be interviewed by an asylum matters.

They also agreed to increase the potential jail term on deportees who attempt to re-enter France from three years to 10 years, despite charges that the amendment was politically sensitive.

Mr. Pasqua said the rules adopted "consolidate the situation of asylum-seekers, setting down in law their rights and guarantees."

In other matters, the lawmakers agreed that foreigners who practise polygamy should only be allowed to obtain a residence permit for one spouse to live in the country.

Several other measures were adopted making it more difficult for foreigners to get visas and residency permits, although a move by some deputies to reduce the current permitted stay from 10 years to three was defeated.

Meanwhile 12 illegal Chinese residents were in jail Friday after wild scenes at Charles De Gaulle Airport where policemen allegedly dragged some of them kicking and screaming towards a plane.

Late Thursday a court sentenced six of the 15-strong group of illegal Chinese immigrants involved in Wednesday's airport incident to three months in jail for "refusing to embark."

Mr. Abiola also met rules requiring him to win at least one third of the vote in at least 20 states. He said Mr. Abiola met the requirement in 28 states.

The results were widely circulated among politicians and rights groups after the electoral commission decided not to release results of an election meant to lead to Nigeria's first civilian government in a decade.

Some Nigerian news agencies had access to the final results, but the government had banned any publication until the commission released them.

General Babangida has promised to turn over power on Aug. 27. But many Nigerians doubt that the military, which has run Nigeria for all but 10 of its 33 years of independence, will return to the barracks after years of enjoying the fruits of government corruption and graft.

Fred Chijoka, the army chief spokesman, was quoted in Nigerian newspapers Friday as saying that the military remained committed to the transition and had no "hidden agenda."

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Gunfire, blast in Haiti as U.N. announces embargo

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Agencies) — Automatic gunfire and a bomb blast erupted in two suburbs of the capital, hours after the U.N. Security Council turned up the pressure on rulers by approving a worldwide embargo.

No injuries or damages were reported, and it was not known if the disturbances early Thursday were linked to the announcement of the oil and arms embargo.

The sanctions will take effect next week unless the ruling military and civilian elite permit the reinstatement of exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the country's first democratically elected president.

Haiti's military, the real power in the country following Mr. Aristide's 1991 overthrow, reacted to the U.N. announcement by warning Haitians not to board gasoline.

In a news release, the military, citing a law against stockpiling fuel, said it would not let gas stations sell fuel in drums or containers.

Many wealthy residents have already stocked up on gasoline. The military is believed to have several months' supply of fuel.

Lines were normal at service stations in the capital and in the hillside suburb of Petionville Thursday.

The bomb exploded in Petionville, a hillside suburb of the capital and the home of such public figures as army Commander Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras.

Automatic gunfire was heard in the capital's uptown Canape Vert Road and in the midtown neighbourhood of Turgot.

Nighttime gunfire was commonplace in the weeks preceding Marc Bazin's resignation on June 8 as prime minister, as heavily armed robbers terrorised the capital's poor neighbourhoods. The police did not answer appeals for help.

Mr. Bazin headed the military-backed government before he was forced to resign after disagreeing with the army.

The crime wave ended about the same time Mr. Bazin resigned.

Mr. Clinton said Tuesday a peaceful settlement of the political crisis in Haiti is unlikely without the involvement of foreign peacekeeping troops.

Mr. Clinton, speaking at a White House news conference, said that "since both sides mistrust each other...there is my judgement will never be a resolution...unless we have a multinational peacekeeping force."

Mr. Clinton said it was "a disappointment" that the military-backed Haitian government and ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide had rejected the U.S.-backed proposal for sending a multi-national peacekeeping force to help restore democracy.

The United States fully backs a state of tough U.N. sanctions on the Caribbean country designed to squeeze its authorities into restoring democracy, he said.

"I think it will make a difference and members of Congress who are expert in Haitian affairs...believe it will make a difference," Mr. Clinton said.

He said the United States had pushed for strengthening the sanctions to include an oil embargo.

The U.N. Security Council resolution approved late Wednesday calls for an oil and arms embargo and a freeze on Haitian government assets.

The measures take effect on June 23, unless negotiations sponsored by the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the United Nations have been completed.

Once in effect, the sanctions would only be lifted after U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali reports that "the de facto authorities in Haiti have signed and have begun implementing in good faith an agreement to reinstate the legitimate government" of Mr. Aristide.

Pakistan president moves to reconcile with Sharif

ISLAMABAD (AFP) — Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan Friday held out an olive branch to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif after a bitter months-long power struggle between the two leaders.

The president and the prime minister were integral parts of the system and could not do without each other, the 78-year-old head of state said in a rare interview with an Islamabad daily.

No immediate comment was available from Mr. Sharif or his allies about Mr. Ishaq Khan's reconciliation move.

The statement was the first of its kind by the president since the Pakistani Supreme Court on May 26 reinstated the National Assembly and Mr. Sharif, declaring Mr. Ishaq Khan's April 18 dissolution order and sacking of the premier illegal.

In the interview with The News, the president said he had taken the action "according to my lights."

Malawi leader vows to stay despite multi-party vote

BLANTYRE (AFP) — Malawi's President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, said Thursday he would not resign to make way for a transitional government, despite an overwhelming rejection of his autocratic one-party rule in a referendum Monday.

In his first and long-awaited public response after the referendum results were announced early Wednesday morning, Mr. Banda said: "The suggestion that the government or I should resign to be replaced by an interim government, is therefore out of the question and totally unacceptable."

The results of the referendum in which 63 per cent of voters approved the introduction of multi-party politics, did not mean that the ruling Malawi Congress Party had ceased to exist, he said.

Nor did it mean that multi-party advocates had been elected to replace the present government, Mr. Banda said.

"The referendum was clearly about a system of national politics," he said in a special address to the nation on state radio Thursday night.

call renegade nations are out of the mainstream of what most people in this globe wish to do," Mr. Wirth said.

The alliance pressed conference officers Wednesday night to resolve some of the problem caused earlier in the day when China had led an effort that excluded private human rights groups from discussions of the draft committee, he said.

New procedures announced as a result Thursday will expedite the drafting process and force countries to take a stand on issues, Mr. Wirth said, but conceded that there will still be opportunities for delaying tactics.

The procedures also include more involvement of the private groups and fewer closed sessions, and the committee chairman will consult the non-governmental organisations directly, he added.

Mr. Wirth, who left the U.S. Senate to join the Clinton administration, said the frustrations he was encountering reminded him of the difficulties that can arise in that body of lawmakers.

The Senate relies on consensus as well, which "gives an inordinate power to a handful of individuals," he said.

"We will continue to do everything we can to isolate those nations," Mr. Wirth said. "And we are identifying their exploitation of the U.N. process for what it is."

He said the expected momentum on the document would increase next week as the two-week meeting approaches its conclusion and "I think we'll turn out with a good product at the end."

Cambodian leaders reach a power pact

PHNOM PENH (R) — The leaders of Cambodia's two main parties reached agreement Friday on how to share power in an interim administration to run the country until constitution can be written, a government spokesman said.

"It was very good, very good," incumbent Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen told reporters upon leaving a 2½ hour meeting with his foe through civil war — a bitter election campaign pitting Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

It is historic that we came to an agreement on how to share power," Sok An, a spokesman for Hun Sen's ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) told reporters.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Ranariddh's father but a neutral head of state, will serve as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces during the up-to-three months it will take the newly elected national assembly to draft a constitution.

No other details of the compromises reached on Friday were given.

A spokesman for Mr. Ranariddh's royalist FUNCINPEC party was not immediately available for comment.



Supporters of the Cambodian Royalist Party Friday stage a protest at the royal palace in Phnom Penh (AFP photo)

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The two leaders were working under pressure from Prince Sihanouk who said Friday that failure to create an interim government would play into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

The Maoist Khmer Rouge, although a signatory to the 1991 accords ending Cambodia's civil war, turned its back on the elections and has no role in the national assembly.

Angolan rebels call for European peace initiative

PARIS (AFP) — Angola's rebel UNITA movement has called for a European peace initiative in the country's renewed civil war and declared that it will cooperate with all oil companies operating there.

"We want Europe to take the initiative to close the gap" between the Angolan government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the rebel information spokesman Jorge Valentim said here late Thursday.

On the rebel seizure of the key northern Angolan oil town of Soyo, Mr. Valentim told a press conference UNITA forces planned to hold the town and "defend the oil installations."

"We wish to cooperate with all the companies operating in Angola and we hope pragmatism will win the day," Mr. Valentim said. The Angolan government has blamed UNITA for setting oil storage tanks ablaze in Soyo, but the rebels say government forces shelled them.

Separately, UNITA spokesman in Portugal Adalberto Junior said the armed movement's leader Jonas Savimbi has prepared to meet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose, who is due to visit the Angolan capital Luanda Monday.

Mr. Valentim, in Paris as part of a European tour also taking him to Germany, Italy and Belgium, said his delegation planned to meet French government officials and business leaders.

VIENNA (AFP) — Delegates to a U.N. conference from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Afro-American and American Indian groups have accused the United States of systematic violations of the human rights it professes to defend.

Four non-governmental organisations (NGOs) stated on the sidelines of the U.N. World Human Rights Conference here that it was regrettable that rights abuses were "unilaterally" denounced in developing countries, but not in the industrialised north.

Kihei Niheu of the Hui Na'Auro rights group in Honolulu said that indigenous people of the Pacific archipelago had been arrested, beaten and tortured by American authorities because they called for respect for their basic rights in the territory.

Hawaii, he charged, was not the 50th state of the United States but an "American colony" since 1959. He accused federal authorities of regularly using paramilitary forces against his compatriots, denying them the right to political self-determination while a military complex was still being developed.

For North American Indians, Ben Carnes of the Leonard Peltier Support Group alleged that the "genocide" of his people was continuing "today on the reservations."

He cited cases of American Indians arrested by police on suspicion of "subversive political activity" and denounced violence and "the death of (his) brothers" in detention.

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U.S. accused of human rights violations

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Boy recovering after having arrow removed from head

ENGLEWOOD, Colo. (AP) — a boy who was struck in the head by an arrow is recovering rapidly and could be home to celebrate his 10th birthday later this month, doctors said. Robin Stewart was in serious condition at Swedish Medical centre, three days after being hit by a 5-foot-long (1.5 metre) arrow during a throwing tournament near Little Bighorn River in Montana. "It could have been a fatal injury. He could have suffered devastating neurological damage," said Dr. Cynthia Norgren, one of the surgeons who removed the arrowhead from Stewart's brain. His only lasting injury may be partial loss of sight, doctors said. The boy had been playing near a makeshift arena Saturday evening when the arrow hit him. Rejecting advice to pull the arrow out of his son's head, Marvin Stewart drove the boy 40 miles to a hospital with the end of the arrow sticking out the ear window. Doctors there used bolt cutters to snap the wood shaft off the arrow. Robin then was flown to the Colorado Neurological Institute, where surgeons removed the arrowhead. The point pierce the right side of Robin's skull and lodged on the left side of his skull, partially severing the optic nerve to his left eye. Doctors say Robin is recovering rapidly and could return home to Montana for his birthday on June 27.

Miss Australia organisers welcome male entrants

BRISBANE, Australia (R) — Organisers of the Miss Australia Awards Wednesday invited men to enter after a male lifesaver won one of the qualifying competitions. "If enough young men decide to enter the awards," he would consider introducing a new category, for instance, Mr. Oz, said Mareile Thornton, president of the Miss Australia Company, which runs the contest for the spastic centres of Australia. "All males who enter the awards could participate in this category," she said. In 1986, 13 men entered the awards under a special category for male entrants. The section was won by a soldier, David McEvoy, who was crowned Mr. Oz. Daman Taylor,

Security measures set for 1994 World Cup

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) — With soccer's World Cup exactly one year away, organizers outlined security measures Thursday that sounded more like preparations for war than sport.

Security was so tight this day that Trey Rogers, the Michigan State University agronomist who made grass grow in the Silverdome, couldn't get a credential that allowed him on the field.

That problem was easily solved. Others won't be so simple.

At a "one year out" news conference in the Silverdome, it was disclosed that:

★ The sheriff in Florida's Orange Star County, where Orlando's Citrus Bowl is located, has requested money for an armoured personnel carrier.

★ The U.S. Defence Department is installing a closed-circuit television system for surveillance on the Silverdome.

★ Files have been compiled on soccer hooligans the world over, and about 20 were turned back recently at Boston's Logan Airport when they tried to attend a

U.S. Cup game at Foxboro Stadium.

The man in charge of security for the 1994 World Cup is Edgar Best. He once headed the Los Angeles FBI office. He also was head of security for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

"We feel privileged to have World Cup soccer come to the United States," Best said. "We are not out to overpower people with security. We want this to be a very joyous event."

Best said organizers also are wrestling with the problem of alcohol at the nine stadiums that will be used when the tournament comes to the United States for the first time. Many, like the Silverdome, are stadiums where beer is routinely sold during NFL games.

"That's an area of concern," Best said. "We're not enthusiastic about it. I understand they're going to ban it in this stadium (for World Cup)."

The other World Cup stadiums are: Soldier Field in Chicago, the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, the Rose

Bowl outside Los Angeles, Giants Stadium in New Jersey, Stanford Stadium outside San Francisco and RFK in Washington.

Some games carry a higher risk than others. For example, a game between England and Holland, whose fans are notoriously bent on violence.

"I can assure you there will be more than enough security forces in the stadiums," Best said. "They won't always be visible. But they'll be there."

Sepp Blatter, chief executive of FIFA, soccer's governing body, said he was opposed to putting up fences around the soccer fields. Fences have been tried with mixed results in England.

"We do not like fences," Blatter said. "If you put people behind fences, they will act like animals."

And there apparently will be lots of people.

Alan Rothenberg, chairman of the tournament and head of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said all but one of the nine stadiums are sold out for first- and second-

round games. A few seats remain to be sold at the Silverdome.

"So the American public has lined up behind what we always knew would be a fine event," Rothenberg said.

When it is over, Rothenberg then hopes to sell the American public on a professional soccer league, perhaps by 1995. It apparently was part of the deal when FIFA awarded the World Cup to the United States.

"We promised FIFA we could present plans for a pro league," Rothenberg said. "It's still in the works. We can't say anything else at this time. Our goal is to do it right, not to have any specific timetable."

Pro soccer has been tried in the U.S. before, but never lasted. "With the increasingly shrinking world, a U.S. pro soccer league is inevitable," he said. "We intend to see that it happens and that it's successful."

The 24-nation World Cup begins June 17, 1994, in Chicago, with defending champion Germany one of the teams.

NBA finals

Bulls need one more victory

Barkley tells Suns to get tougher on Jordan

CHICAGO (Agencies) — Your move, Phoenix.

The Chicago Bulls made all the right adjustments in game 4 of the NBA finals. Now it's up to the Suns to make a strategic counter-attack in game 5, or the Bulls will become three-time champions.

On Wednesday night, Michael Jordan turned to his inside game and finished with 55 points, the most in the finals since 1967. The result was a 111-105 Chicago victory and a 3-1 lead for the Bulls.

Charles Barkley has something to say to his teammates about his good friend Michael Jordan: Hit him. Knock him down.

Both sides expect the Phoenix Suns to try to put a lot more physical pressure on Jordan as the Chicago Bulls are just one win away from their third successive NBA title.

Barkley said his teammates gave up too many three-point plays by not fouling hard enough to prevent the basket — committing what he called "baby-tap fouls."

In all, the Bulls scored 26 layups, dunks and tip-ins in the 111-105 win. Jordan had 10 of them and Scottie Pippen seven. Jordan, who was just 13-for-18 at the free throw line, had six three-point opportunities but failed to convert two.

Barkley dined with Jordan after the game and, Jordan said he "assured me there isn't going to be too many easy layups" Friday.

But Jordan plans to keep going inside anyway.

"I'm pretty sure they will (be more physical) because I did get a lot of easy layups and a lot of penetration. But if I'm going to get them into foul trouble — great. If the lane's going to be there I'm going to take it."

Dan Majerle, one of three defenders the Suns threw against Jordan, agreed with Barkley. "We have to step up and not leave the middle available to 'air.' He was running a layup drill."

Barkley said he would prefer his teammates give the hard fouls because Phoenix could not afford to have him in foul trouble as he is "an integral part of our offence."

But retired superstar Magic Johnson suggested Barkley's friendship for Jordan might have held him back on the key play of game four, a basket and foul shot by Jordan with 13.3 seconds to go.

The Suns trailed by just two points until Jordan made the tough, curling flip shot despite a nudge from Barkley.

Johnson said any contact at all was going to result in a foul call, so Barkley might as well have gotten his money's worth by hitting Jordan hard enough to prevent a shot.

"Charles made a big mistake," Johnson said. "You can't worry about a friendship and try to win. No matter what he did, Michael was going to get that call."

The friendship between the calculating Jordan and the more spontaneous Barkley is an intriguing one, but they say it takes nothing away from their competitiveness.

"We respect each other so much as friends off the court, but we are both fierce competitors and we would never let that affect the way we compete against each other," said Jordan.

"I think we have a relationship where we can joke so much about what's at stake, but we know when we're on the basketball court, we're at each other's throat. I like that type of relationship."

The contrast in how they motivate themselves is striking.

Jordan has talked repeatedly about his hunger to "make history" by winning a third successive title, something no team has done since



Bulls' ace Michael Jordan No. 23

the Celtics' 1959-66 reign.

But Barkley said: "I don't get desperate about no sporting event — unless I'm on the golf course."

"This basketball stuff is just something I do, it's my job. It's not the most important thing in the world," he said.

Barkley, who had a triple double (32 points, 12 rebounds, 10 assists) in game four, said it would be "fun" to go back to Phoenix even if the Suns fail to force a game six and seven.

But Jordan said: "If anybody wants to go back to Phoenix they're going without me."

Iraq beat Pakistan 4-0; qualify to 2nd round

CHENGDU (AFP) — Iraq trounced Pakistan 4-0 Friday to extend their unbeaten stretch in the Asian qualifying zone for the 1994 World Cup finals in the United States.

With one match still to play, the Iraqis are already assured of winning Group A.

Yemen was to face China in Friday's late match.

Iraq join Japan, South Korea, North Korea and Saudi Arabia who already have places in the six-team second round which will decide Asia's two teams at next year's finals.

Standings after Friday's 1st match

Team	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Iraq	7	6	1	—	27	2	13
China	6	4	—	2	15	3	8
Yemen	7	3	2	2	12	12	8
Jordan	7	1	3	3	7	15	5
Pakistan	7	—	—	7	2	31	0

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THANKS AND APPRECIATION

Al Rabie Social Development Society wishes to extend its gratitude and appreciation to the Society of Humanitarian Support for Palestinian Rights in Germany, for its generous donation of drugs and clothes to Palestinians, through Al Rabie Society.

The Al Rabie Society will organise a free medical day at Baqaa Camp on Monday 21/6 during which it will dispense medicine to patients.

On Saturday 26/6 the society will distribute clothes to Palestinian refugees in Gaza Camp.

Edberg should sail through soft side of draw

WIMBLEDON (R) — Stefan Edberg is sitting comfortably on the soft side of the draw as he prepares with his usual immaculate timing to chase a third Wimbledon title next week.

After being treated kindly in the seedings and in the lottery for positions in the draw, Edberg can look forward to a spirited workout during the first week for the greater challenges ahead of him in week two of the championships.

His main problem may be to keep his mind on the job. The birth of his first child is scheduled for late July, yet another example of the precision planning the London-based Swede brings to his preparations for this premier grass court event.

"That meant I could play at Queen's Club and Wimbledon. Great timing, eh?" he said recently.

"I am already looking forward to pushing the pram," he added.

Edberg, who lives with his Swedish wife Annette in Kensington not far from the All-England club which stages Wimbledon, suffered a slight hiccup to his plans when he was beaten in a three-set quarter-final at Queen's last week by Australian outsider Jamie Morgan.

It was a match he knew he should not have lost after having two match points in the second set tie-break and he has spent this week at the Wimbledon practice courts fine-tuning his game.

"I need to be quicker. I felt a little sluggish here but I'm fit

enough to play well. I just need to recharge my batteries," he said after the Queen's defeat.

To that end, his coach Tony Pickard was putting him through a series of sprint repetition this week to add the extra bit of pace that was lacking at Queen's.

While nothing at Wimbledon is easy, some opponents are certainly tougher than others and Edberg can thank his lucky stars that such big serve-and-volleyers as Pete Sampras, Dutchman Richard Krajcek, Germans Boris Becker and Michael Stich and dangerous Swiss floater Marc Rosset, the Olympic champion, are in the other half of the draw. So, too, is Morgan.

The 27-year-old second seed, Wimbledon champion in 1988 and 1990, will open his 11th successive bid at the championships against a qualifier still to be determined.

Amos Mansdorf and Jonas Svensson, ranked 29th and 38th in the world respectively, are no pushovers and should provide Edberg with valuable tests in the next two rounds to set him up for a prospective first clash against a seed, number 16 Thomas Muster of Austria, at the start of the second week.

Even then, Edberg will not have much to fear from a quarter-final against either Ivan Lendl, seeded seventh but struggling these days, or Andrei Medvedev, the highly promising Ukrainian teenager who is a novice on grass.

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Andre Cason beats Carl Lewis

EUGENE, Oregon (AP) — Proving that a good little man can beat good big men, Andre Cason outraced a golden field in the 100-meter dash Thursday night at the USA-Mobil Outdoor Track and Field Championships. The 5-foot-7 (1.70 metres) runner triumphed over a ground that included world record-holder and two-time Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis, former world record-holders Leroy Burrell and Calvin Smith, 1992 Olympic bronze medalist Dennis Mitchell and 1992 Olympic 200-meter champion Mike Marsh. "This is really the first time for me. I'm sure it won't be the last. It's given me a lot of confidence to know I can come here and deliver."

Scientists recruited for hi-tech pool

SYDNEY (R) — Australian scientists are building a "fast pool" designed to help swimmers by cutting water resistance, organisers for Sydney's bid to host the 2000 Olympic games said Friday. The Australian 100 million (\$67 million) pool is in a multi-million dollar aquatic centre under construction in Western Sydney as part of the proposed complex for the games. Swimming officials said scientists from the University of New South Wales used computer models to estimate the effect of water turbulence on performance. They calculated that, over 50 metres, turbulence can push swimmers more than two metres off line unless they use extra energy to compensate with every stroke through the water. The "fast pool" will have low velocity inlets in both the pool walls and floor which will circulate treated water and maintain the optimum water level while creating a fraction of the turbulence below the surface. Swimming officials said the design should, in theory, produce a significant cut in swimming times.

Drugs week at the IOC

LAUSANNE (AFP) — The International Olympic Committee and the heads of world sporting federations are to spend a week next month looking at two problems — drugs and the law. The keynote of the session, which opens Saturday, is expected Monday when IOC chief Juan Antonio Samaranch and athletics supremo Primo Mbembi unveil a new action plan to counter drugs in sport. Their aim is to harmonise the way different sports deal with the problem. Also worrying delegates is the trend for sportsmen and women to challenge the decisions of sporting authorities in civil courts. American runner Harry "Butch" Reynolds and German sprinter Katrin Krabbe have both turned to the courts over drugs cases.

Woman continuing suit against Magic Johnson

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan (AP) — The woman who has accused former NBA star Magic Johnson of giving her the AIDS virus is going forward with her lawsuit despite the disclosure of her name, her spokesman said Wednesday. U.S. District Judge Richard Emsen in Kalamazoo, Michigan, retitled the lawsuit to include Waymer Moore's name. The pseudonym "Jane Doe" had been used on court documents since the \$2 million lawsuit was filed in October. "She knew that this day would come and she's ready," said Moore's spokesman, Armstrong Williams. "She feels it's the hardest part is over and she's ready to go till the end... she refuses to be intimidated." "To her, it's about integrity. She doesn't want this to be a war of words in the press," Williams said. "She trusted him and she's paying the price for it." "There's no way Earvin Johnson intentionally or negligently infected this lady," said Johnson's attorney, Howard Weitzman. "We view it as an attempt by an individual in a tragic situation trying to take advantage of another individual in just as tragic a situation, but in a better financial status."

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — High vulnerable, as South you hold:
- 43 AKQJ ♠J84
- The bidding has proceeded:
- West North East South
- 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
- What do you bid now?
- Q.2 — High vulnerable, as South you hold:
- Q863 ♠A10643 ♠J10 ♠43
- The bidding has proceeded:
- North East South West
- 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠
- What action do you take?
- Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
- Q43 ♠A83 ♠98762
- The bidding has proceeded:
- West North East South
- 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠
- What do you bid now?
- Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
- ♠942 ♠AJ52 ♠J82 ♠A72
- The bidding has proceeded:
- East South West North
- Pass Pass Pass 1 ♠
- What do you bid now?
- Q.5 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
- ♠AQJ865 ♠AJ9752 ♠Void
- Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?
- Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
- ♠1064 ♠Void ♠AKJ1087
- The bidding has proceeded:
- East South West North
- 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠
- What action do you take?

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Azeri president flees Baku; ex-party leader takes over

BAKU (Agencies) — Azerbaijan's legally elected president stepped down and left Baku Friday, a day after rebels said they would continue marching on the capital until he resigned.

President Abulfaz Elchibey's departure was announced on national television by former state communist boss Geidar Aliyev who, as parliament speaker, took power. Mr. Elchibey's office said the president did not submit his resignation or give control to Mr. Aliyev.

Geidar Aliyev has given himself authority, said Arif Fehimov, leader of Mr. Elchibey's Popular Front. "Elchibey did not transfer authority to Aliyev and God willing, will come back."

Mr. Aliyev, speaker of Azerbaijan's parliament, denied that he had ousted Mr. Elchibey, saying he was only acting temporarily on the president's behalf.

"President Elchibey is still the president, President Elchibey has not resigned and I have only assumed authority to act on his behalf," Mr. Aliyev said in an address to the national assembly carried live on Azerbaijani radio.

Mr. Elchibey fled Baku during the previous night and the Azerbaijani news agency Turana quoted Mr. Aliyev as saying that he was acting on behalf of the president "only during his absence" from the capital.

Mr. Aliyev's remarks appeared a climb-down from his assertion earlier Friday that he was "assuming the responsibilities and duties as head of state in line with provisions of the constitution."

Mr. Elchibey was reported to have fled to his native republic of Nakhichevan, an Azerbaijani enclave sandwiched between Armenia, Turkey and Iran, and Mr. Aliyev told the legislature that the president was still in Azerbaijan.

Mr. Aliyev, the Communist Party leader in Azerbaijan during the Brezhnev era, noted that Mr. Elchibey had not resigned and said he favoured resolving the political crisis in the country through dialogue.

Mr. Aliyev's remarks to the assembly came as Turkey condemned the political developments in Baku, where it said there was a "vacancy of power" following Mr. Elchibey's flight.

The apparent change in government was the second for Azerbaijan since the Soviet collapse in December 1991, and made Mr. Elchibey the third leader of a former Soviet republic to be forced from power, after Georgia and Tajikistan.

Mr. Elchibey's authority in the republic of seven million people has been weakened by a string of military defeats in the five-year-old war with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, an ethnic Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan. The conflict has claimed thousands of lives and driven hundreds of thousands of people from their homes in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

For the past two weeks, the government has been fighting a rebellion led by Surat Huseynov, a former army colonel demoted by Mr. Elchibey earlier this year in a disagreement about the war.

Mr. Huseynov's estimated 45,000 fighters advanced to 100 kilometres east of Baku a few days ago and generally have held that line. But Col. Huseynov warned that his troops would continue advancing on the capital until Mr. Elchibey stepped down.

Russian Parliament Speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov said that Moscow had no part in the political turmoil in Azerbaijan.

"I can definitely say that Russia is not involved in any action in this direction," he told Turkey's Anatolia news agency in Istanbul, where he is attending a parliamentary meeting of the 11-nation Black Sea economic cooperation pact.

"What we want is Azerbaijan's stability. We are doing nothing against (the Azeri administration) or concerning it. We have no activity whatsoever," Mr. Khasbulatov declared.

Turkey's acting Prime Minister Erdal Inonu said the announcement by Mr. Aliyev that he had taken over as president was undemocratic and unconstitutional, and he pointedly referred to the new Azerbaijani strongman as an "interim" head of state.

"It is not acceptable in the civilised world to change legal governments by acts of rebellion," Mr. Inonu said.

Mr. Elchibey's apparent fall has been welcomed by Iran, whose fundamentalist system is regarded as the main competitor to secular Turkey for influence among the central Asian states emerging from the collapsed Soviet Union.



U.N. and Pakistani members of the U.N. force in Somalia Friday display weapons seized inside the headquarters of Mogadishu warlord Mohammed Farah Aided (AFP photo)

U.N. forces hunt Aided

MOGADISHU (Agencies) — Scout helicopters clattered across gray skies Friday as U.N. troops searched for warlord Mohammed Farah Aided, whose backers claimed more than 120 people were killed in U.N. attacks.

U.N. forces hit his compound with an air and ground assault on Thursday, but failed to capture the warlord. Aided fighters fought back using women, children and hospital patients as shields, the United Nations said.

One Pakistani and five Moroccan U.N. peacekeepers were killed and 43 were wounded, U.N. spokesman Joe Sills said in New York. The number of Somali casualties was unclear but could range into the hundreds, given the firepower used in the assault.

In Nairobi, Kenya, General Aided's Somali national alliance released a statement Friday saying the U.N. attack killed "more than 120 people, mainly women and children."

A U.N. military spokesman denied on Friday that the Aided group had taken a number of peacekeeping troops prisoner.

He said a statement Friday by Gen. Aided's group that it took several prisoners was false.

"It is totally false," Australian army Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor Jones told reporters.

Gen. Aided's Somali National Alliance (SNA) said in a statement issued in Kenya that it took two U.S. soldiers and 12 Moroccan soldiers prisoners in Mogadishu.

The SNA statement also

claimed Aided forces killed 58 U.N. troops in Thursday's fighting.

SNA spokesman Abdul Latif Mohammed Afub said the prisoners would be held "until security is restored in Mogadishu."

He declined to give further details. "They were captured fighting. We will hold them until the whole environment is secure," he told Reuters, adding that the prisoners were in good condition.

At the Pentagon, Lieutenant-Commander Joe Gradisher said no U.S. or U.N. soldiers are missing.

The United Nations and President Bill Clinton said the operation to crush Aided's military capability ended successfully. But Admiral Jonathan Howe, the U.S. special envoy who ordered Gen. Aided's arrest, would not rule out additional military strikes.

Adm. Howe told British radio, Friday morning that he "wouldn't say it was over."

"I would say it has reached a new stage," he said. "Our focus now is on arresting Gen. Aided."

Gen. Aided, who is accused of masterminding a June 5 ambush that killed 23 Pakistani U.N. soldiers, escaped from his home during pre-dawn shelling that preceded Thursday's ground assault.

When American and Pakistani soldiers stormed his two-storey, stucco house at mid-morning, they found it empty but badly damaged from strikes by howitzers fired by American AC-130 aerial gunships.

U.N. officials said in Mogadishu Friday that they did not know where Aided was, but were getting a number of conflicting tips.

In Washington on Thursday night, Mr. Clinton said Gen. Aided's "military back ... has been broken" and he has largely lost his ability to disrupt U.N. humanitarian operations in Mogadishu.

Fighting on Thursday engulfed much of the southern half of Mogadishu, which Gen. Aided has controlled for nearly two years, and U.N. soldiers came under relentless sniper fire.

Gen. Aided's gunmen fired at U.N. troops from behind hospital patients at Digger Hospital, near the warlord's home and office, spokesman Sills said.

U.N. forces in the field also reported that Somali forces with hand grenades "hid behind women and children until they were within throwing distance" of U.N. troops, Mr. Sills reported.

Mr. Sills said 36 Moroccan and three Pakistani peacekeepers were wounded, as well as three French troops and an American soldier.

The night passed peacefully and the dawn brought people and traffic back onto streets. A few small shops and rickety stalls opened, and reporters encountered hostility only from die-hard Aided supporters near his ruined home.

Clinton plans to curb illegal immigration

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton Friday announced a U.S. government crackdown on smuggling of illegal immigrants by crime syndicates. It included efforts to combat migrant smuggling at the source and sending home more of those who reach the United States.

"Deterring this transport in human cargo is a priority issue for the Clinton administration," the White House said in a statement. Mr. Clinton also announced plans to nominate Doris Meissner, a former Justice Department Immigration official, to serve as commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS).

"We cannot afford to lose control of our own borders," Mr. Clinton said. "Immigration must be a priority for this administration."

With the new effort to combat smuggling, "the United States signals its abhorrence of the trafficking in human beings for profit and its determination to combat this illegal activity," Mr. Clinton said. "At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to safeguarding the protection of bona-fide refugees."

The new plan is designed to: — Strengthen law enforcement efforts to combat alien smuggling, including making alien smugglers subject to tough racketeering laws.

— Combat smuggling operations at their source, working with source nations to stop crime syndicate smuggling operations. — New measures to intercept smuggling ships in transit.

Greater effort to detain aliens who are smuggled into the United States. The anti-smuggling initiative, drawn up by the National Security Council and other law enforcement agencies, aimed at stopping the flow of illegal immigrants from their home countries and discouraging their transport to the United States.

The problem received new attention after recent highly publicised interception of shiploads of illegal Chinese entrants entering U.S. ports.

Ms. Meissner served for several years in the Justice Department and once served as acting INS commissioner. She is now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Israel falls for Elton's antics

TEL AVIV (AFP) — When Elton John opened a sell-out concert in Tel Aviv with the hit record "The Bitch Is Back," one of the most bizarre happenings in the way-out world of rock'n'roll came full circle. Forty-eight hours before the concert Thursday night, the singer had fled Israel in a huff complaining about shoddy treatment and fears for his safety.

Israelis went into a frenzy of self-questioning after the 46-year-old superstar had been made to hang about a couple of hours at Tel Aviv airport and join the queues for passport control and customs alongside mere mortals. When he finally reached his seat on the luxury hotel Tuesday night, photographers scuffled with Elton's bodyguard and staff in the lobby as Elton hurdled over a sofa to escape the pack. Elton jumped straight back into a limo and demanded that his private plane fly back to England. "I am personally disgusted, surprised and amazed at the attitude that you people have," sneered Elton's manager Harvey Goldsmith. As the promoter blamed airport officials and newspapers pointed a finger at the promoter's failure to organise proper security, the British ambassador intervened. Ambassador Andrew Burns sent a fax to Elton back in England urging a speedy return. Israeli President Ezer Weizman added his voice to a cacophony of comments as television and radio opened their bulletins with the latest twist of what was threatening to trigger a diplomatic incident. Israeli honour had clearly been wounded. "I can't change the manners of the Israeli people," Weizman said. "We don't care about Elton John." But others did. The red carpet was ready and Elton yielded to diplomatic pressure, returning for the one-off performance a day later Thursday. Performer and party flew back only a couple of hours before the concert was due to start. They breezed through the airport in a matter of minutes — on the orders of the transport minister — and boarded two waiting helicopters. The press were kept well away. "Thank you for your understanding," the veteran entertainer told 35,000 fans at Ha Yarkon Park in an apology before winning them over with his tongue-in-cheek first song. Two encores later, Elton clambered into a waiting helicopter for the airport and an immediate exit in his private plane. Just five hours in Israel.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

France 'never supported' U.S. embargo on Cuba

PARIS (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe attacked Friday the U.S. embargo on Cuba, saying it was used by Havana as a pretext to avoid dialogue with opposition groups. In a written reply to a parliamentary question, Mr. Juppe said "France has never supported the American embargo." He said the U.S. embargo "increased the serious difficulties that Cuba is experiencing, particularly in its economic and social system. The reply, read out by Junior Foreign Minister Roger Romani, said France wanted to help develop the Caribbean island's economy, but added that long-term aid had to be tied to improvements in political dialogue with opponents of Fidel Castro's Communist regime.

Former U.S. navy officer is executed

JAKARTA (AP) — A former navy lieutenant who murdered an Indonesian woman because she complained about his advances was executed Thursday after refusing to fight his death sentence. Andrew J. Chabrol, 36, was pronounced dead in Virginia's electric chair at 11:07 p.m. (0307 GMT), said Wayne Brown, operations officer at the Greensville correctional centre. Chabrol was convicted of the July 1991 rape and murder of Melissa Harrington in his Chesapeake home.

Plane with 40 aboard crashes in Georgia

MOSCOW (AFP) — An Antonov-26 airliner with nearly 40 people aboard crashed in eastern Georgia late Thursday, the Interfax news agency reported Friday. The plane, which was on a flight from Batumi in Georgia, to Chikinki in Turkmenistan, went down at 10:15 p.m. (1715 GMT), near the village of Choporti in the Dushetki region for unknown reasons, the agency said. An enquiry team arrived on the scene Friday to determine the number of casualties. The Antonov-26, which can carry up to 50 passengers, is an extended version of the twin-engine AN-24 built in 1960.

France names four new ambassadors

PARIS (AFP) — The French cabinet has nominated new ambassadors to Italy, Britain and Israel and to the United Nations in Geneva. Jean Louis Lucet, 60, ambassador to Israel since 1991, will be transferred to Italy, while Jean Gueguinou, 52, ambassador to the Czech republic, will move to Britain. Pierre Brochand, 52, ambassador to Hungary, will replace Mr. Lucet in Israel. France's new envoy to the United Nations in Geneva will be Michel de Bonneceore.

Malaysia hangs Australian on drug charges

CANBERRA (R) — Australian Michael McAuliffe was hanged in Malaysia Friday on drug charges, the Australian government said. Mr. McAuliffe, 32, was convicted in 1991 after being charged with possession of 142 grammes (five ounces) of heroin. Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans issued a statement from London expressing his government's deep regret and sadness at McAuliffe's execution. Mr. McAuliffe was hanged at Kajang prison, near Kuala Lumpur early Friday morning after the Penang pardons board decided in March to uphold his death sentence, the statement said.

Gunman shoots ex-policeman dead in Belfast bar

BELFAST (AFP) — A masked gunman late Thursday shot dead a former policeman at a pub on south Belfast in an attack claimed by the paramilitary Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), local police said. The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) said the killer walked into the bar at the York Hotel on Botanic Avenue and shot the customer in the head. The victim, named unofficially, as John Murphy, 38, an ex-RUC officer, died almost immediately.

Italian mafia member arrested in Greece

ATHENS (R) — Greek police said Friday they had arrested an alleged member of the Italian mafia, who is wanted in Rome on charges including murder and drug trafficking. Italy had issued an international arrest warrant for 45-year-old Enrico Rispoli and will shortly ask for his extradition from Greece, a police spokesman told Reuters. "Enrico Rispoli, a member of the Nova Camorra mafia group, has been arrested. He is charged in Italy with murder, drug trafficking and leading an illegal gang," the spokesman said. Mr. Rispoli was arrested in the seaside Athens suburb of Glyfada outside a house he had rented.

PLO blames Abu Nidal for Lebanon attack

TYRE (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Friday blamed the Fateh Revolutionary Council (FRC) of dissident Abu Nidal for an assassination attempt in a Palestinian refugee camp of southern Lebanon. A bomb killed the woman assailant and seriously wounded her target, Ali Iskandar, an officer with the PLO's mainstream Fateh group, another Fateh official said. Sultana Abu Al Ainnat told AFP that the attack also seriously wounded Mr. Iskandar's wife, son and daughter. But he denied earlier reports that Mr. Iskandar and his wife were killed.

Rafsanjani sees 'bright future'

TEHRAN (R) — President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, predicting a bright future for Iran, said Friday his relatively low winning margin in last week's election would not deter him from pushing free market reforms.

In his first presser since he was reelected, he blamed the drop in his votes from 15.5 million in 1989 to 10.6 million last week partly on economic hardships but said the country had passed most of the difficulties of restructuring.

"It is like a car which has climbed to near the pass and before long it will hit the level road. I see a very bright future," he said in a sermon broadcast on Tehran Radio.

"I believe this is a rich country which can solve its problems over 10 years. The thing is that some people must take risks and accept responsibility in this period."

"I am one of them," said the 58-year-old cleric.

Mr. Rafsanjani won 62.9 per cent of the votes cast, down from 94.5 per cent in 1989 and the lowest for the winner in any of the six presidential races since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

The turnout of 57 per cent was also a record low — although Mr. Rafsanjani stressed that it was still higher than the normal turnout in the United States and other Western democracies.

Mr. Rafsanjani's critics in the press blamed his reduced vote on economic policies which have sharply raised prices and made life more difficult in some respects than during the 1980-88 war with Iraq.

His strongest challenger, newspaper editor Ahmad Tavakkoli who campaigned against government corruption and waste, received an unprecedented 23 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Rafsanjani said his programme was to continue reforms carried out since the end of the Iran-Iraq war to transform the devastated and centralised economy.

"We will continue phasing out subsidies as long as the revolution is not threatened," he said.

He said he had expected the drop in his vote because this was normal for incumbents, who tended to be blamed for any shortcomings in their first term.

Noting that former President Ali Khamenei received nearly four million fewer votes on his reelection in 1985 compared with his first victory four years earlier, Mr. Rafsanjani said:

"That time some people had problems with the (Iran-Iraq) war, this time it is restructuring. In both cases there was a dis-affecting factor."

Mr. Rafsanjani said foreign powers and internal enemies tried hard to create dissatisfaction and reduce the turnout.

Foreign suppliers delayed shipments of material for cooking oil, washing powder and serums to aggravate shortages before the election, he said without naming names.

"The ship carrying the cooking oil material docked at our port in the afternoon of the voting day," Rafsanjani said.

Jordan welcomes Bosnians

(Continued from page 1)

Islam," the King said.

Most of the refugees who arrived in Amman Friday had been held in Serb-controlled detention camps before being released following an international outcry over the prisons reminiscent of Nazi camps during World War II.

Christian Serbs, trying to seize as much territory following the collapse of the Yugoslav republic last year and the proclaimed of splinter republics in the Balkans, are accused of "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims, including summary executions, rape and torture of civilians.

Some of the refugees who were wandering Friday in the corridors of the Umm Teen government school in Joffeh appeared dazed and haunted, and officials said they were still under the trauma of their experience in Serb hands.

"Most of them are traumatised," said one official.

The story of Loris Hazim, a 46-year-old soldier in the Bosnian army, appeared to portray the plight of many of the refugees.

Mr. Hazim, a native of Kijic village in Bosnia-Herzegovina, said he was taken from his home and detained for five months in a Serb prison before being released in October 1992. He was reunited with his wife and teenage daughter in Croatia. The three flew together to Amman Friday.

"We were over 5,000 people in the (detention) camp, which was originally a stable," he told the Jordan Times. "An average of 10 to 15 were executed every day."

"Torture was a way of life in the camp," said Mr. Hazim, showing his deformed fingers and tapping his chest and forehead. "My skull was fractured and five of my ribs were broken. I have difficulty in hearing."

Mr. Hazim was among a few hundreds who were released after humanitarian organisations, spurred by international television reports, raised an outcry over Serb detention camps.

"The Manjaca camp was levelled to earth, but its inmates — or those who survived the ordeal — were transferred

to other detention centres," Mr. Hazim said.

Speaking through volunteer Nabil Nazzari, a Yugoslav-educated Jordanian physician, Mr. Hazim said: "I now feel like a very old man."

He said he had lost track of his two brothers and sister as well as of all members of his wife's family.

"We don't know where they are, whether they are alive or dead," he said.

Mr. Hazim said he has moved by the hospitality that Jordan was offering him and his family.

"I hope to return home soon and that I will be able to reciprocate for the kindness of Jordan."

Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid, acting Prime Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar, Royal Court advisor Izzeddine Khatib Al Tamimi, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Abbadi and other senior officials, welcomed the refugees at Amman airport.

The refugees were flown aboard an RJ plane, which flew to Zagreb Thursday evening after completing a regular flight to Paris.

Jordan has contributed over 1,000 members of its security forces to the U.N. peacekeeping operations in former Yugoslavia. It has also sent several shipments of relief supplies.

King Hussein was the second head of state to visit the stricken area in September 1992. Crown Prince Hassan visited the area twice in the last eight months.

The Joffeh school will serve as temporary home for all the 420 Bosnians expected in Jordan, relief officials said.

Most basic amenities, including furnished kitchens and clinics, are available in the building in addition to television and radio.

Families are accommodated in partitioned segments of classrooms. Many Jordanians who have had their education in Yugoslavia and therefore speak the language have volunteered to help the refugees.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, early Friday receives Bosnian refugees arriving in Amman (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)



Her Royal Highness Princess Rahma Bint Al Hassan Friday visits Bosnian refugees at their housing quarters in Amman (Photo by Bogos)

Jordan is a hit in restaurant business

CHICAGO, Illinois (AFP) — If the success of Michael Jordan has reached beyond the realms of basketball for some time, it has only just extended to catering.

His restaurant, opened five weeks ago under the name of The Restaurant, but which plans a bar and souvenir shop, is a big hit in the town, particularly at the time of the NBA playoffs between Phoenix and Chicago. It is not unusual to have to wait three or four hours for a table, and a favourite meal of the star, macaroni-cheese made from his wife's recipe, would set you back nearly eight dollars. Or his favourite pre-match meal of a choice cut of meat would cost nearly \$27. It's even trickier to make a telephone reservation.

The local telephone company has recorded 5,800 "engaged" calls in just one day. People flock to the bar, the favoured place of ticketless supporters, who come especially to watch the matches on a \$350,000 2m by 6m giant screen. There is also the souvenir shop, which is graced with a giant reproduction of Jordan, and the walls are covered with photos and posters which trace every step of the career of "His Highness". For several fistfuls of dollars, the visitors can purchase T-shirts, caps, posters, all honouring their star. But the place dissolves into near uproar when Jordan himself visits, as he normally does, two to three times a week, often with other basketball stars staying in the town. Magic Johnson once appeared as well as most of Chicago's opponents in the play-offs. Atlanta Hawks, then New York Knicks and now the Phoenix Suns, led by Charles Barkley.

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